

THE ATHENÆUM

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No. 3171.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1888.

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this edition above its predecessors.

Edinburgh Review.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1888.

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LITERATURE

Twelve English Statesmen.—Henry II. By Mrs. J. R. Green. (Macmillan & Co.)

Not since Mr. Green's death has any contribution to historical literature appeared in England which bears more unmistakably the stamp of genius than does this remarkable monograph. It is no mere *réchauffé* of theories and facts to tempt the languid appetite of those who cannot digest solid food; no mere mincemeat made of the scraps to be found in a note-book served up with pungent sauce of flavouring words; no dainty dish prepared by a cunning journalist possessed of the delightful talent of making a very little go a long way, and of putting the semblance of solidity upon an airy nothing with a grand name. We no sooner open this volume than we find ourselves in the presence of a teacher who claims to take rank among teachers of a high order, and whose claim cannot but be at once allowed. It is difficult to speak of such a work as this except in language which will appear exaggerated to those who have not read it—difficult to refrain from such language and not be less than commonly just to the author.

The real value of this book is to be sought not in the charm of a brilliant style, or the surprising width of the knowledge it exhibits, or the vividness of the portraiture, or the subtlety with which some legal and constitutional questions are handled, but in the masterly manner in which the main object has been kept in view from first to last, and, though nothing in the history of his reign has been slurred over, everything has been subordinated to the setting forth the statesmanship of the king. It is abundantly plain that, with the wonderful grasp which Mrs. Green has of all the literature, old and new, English and foreign, which in any way bears upon her period, it would have been just as easy to write a monograph upon Henry II. from any other point of view which might have been proposed. As it is she has started with a clear conception of what the task before her was, and it looks as if she had set herself the question, What was the condition of England and the English people when Henry II. came to the throne, and what do England and her people owe to the great king's statesmanship? It is

the first time that such an inquiry has been entered upon in a really philosophical spirit. Even in those magnificent introductions which the Bishop of Chester has prefixed to the *Chronicles* which he has from time to time edited for the Master of the Rolls, while we recognize the immense power of the historian and the incomparable pictorial skill with which he brings back to us the life—especially the court life—of the past, we never seem to forget that it is the past we are reading about; and as for the people, their ways and means, their homes and joys and sorrows, they are left out of account, pretty much as tramps and beggars and dirty folk are left out of account by any great artist employed to paint the picture of a coronation or any other royal pageantry. Mrs. Green sets herself to show how political changes must needs be the result of social conditions, and that only when such conditions are favourable will the forces tending to produce such changes have fair play; and only when the real statesman adapts his policy to the necessities of his times, the conditions under which he must needs work, and the prospect which his foresight and sagacity can anticipate will his statesmanship prove permanently beneficent, and its influence be recognized as such by posterity. Thus there are few more perplexing matters for young students to get hold of—and we may add for any students of our history—that the reforms aimed at and achieved by the Constitutions of Clarendon in 1164, and the Assize of Clarendon drawn up by the king in February, 1166. Never has the significance of these constitutional reforms been explained more clearly, the need of them been so simply and satisfactorily set forth as in these pages; and this because the author has, first and foremost, set herself to get a clear view of the social aspects of the measures that were carried through, the sore need for change which the condition of the people called for, and the solid results which followed to all classes of the community. The way in which this is worked out in the fifth and sixth chapters is a marvel of literary skill, and could only have been accomplished by a writer of rare historical ability. It is not so much that the summary with which the sixth chapter closes presents us with any specially new view, for if it did we should suspect the truth of such a novel theory; but it is because the results of previous research are here set before the reader with an originality of treatment that makes use of every little contribution of any previous explorer and fits it into its right place, every sentence indicating a power of weighing evidence and a gift of generalizing such as are to be found only in the trained thinker. How much self-restraint—we suspect we might almost call it self-denial—Mrs. Green can put upon herself may be judged from the fact that she passes over the scene of Becket's murder in Canterbury Cathedral as outside the scope of her book, though let such as delight in powerful dramatic sketches turn to the scene of the king's death, and they will find a specimen of this kind of writing which it would be hard to surpass.

The chapter on "The Angevin Empire" furnishes something more than a glance at the foreign policy of the great king;

the chapters on the "Government of England" and the "First Reforms" constitute a rapid review of the social condition of the country, and the first attempts to systematize and reduce to order the chaos of customs and procedure and judicature and privilege for which it is difficult to find a name either in its atoms without cohesion or in its aggregate without component parts. The seventh chapter treats of "The Strife with the Church"; the ninth deals with "The Revolt of the Baronage"; the eighth with the Conquest of Ireland," which, if not quite so satisfactory as the rest, is less so because materials are wanting to supply the information required. The final chapter, entitled "The Death of Henry," is only too painful in the pathos of its details because the facts are almost too painful to dwell on.

How carefully and minutely Mrs. Green has studied the Plea Rolls, Mr. Maitland's 'Gloucester Pleas,' 'Bracton's Note-Book,' and Palgrave's 'Proofs and Illustrations' is manifest by the wealth of illustration and reference which every chapter supplies. Among the great authorities she moves as among long familiar friends, whom she uses with a kindly courtesy, as of one who may have to bestow a favour to-morrow in return for what she has found it convenient to accept to-day. With all its merits we never found a book more difficult to extract passages from which may be accepted as specimens of style. Nothing in the volume can bear to be torn from its context without injustice to the author. We cannot help, however, letting our readers judge of Mrs. Green's power of portrait painting by quoting her description of her hero as he was in his prime:—

"We see in descriptions of the time the strange rough figure of the new king, 'Henry Curtmantel,' as he was nicknamed from the short Angevin cape which hung on his shoulders, and marked him out oddly as a foreigner amid the English and Norman knights, with their long fur-lined cloaks hanging to the ground. The square stout form, the bull-neck and broad shoulders, the powerful arms and coarse rough hands, the legs bowed from incessant riding, showed a frame fashioned to an extraordinary strength. His head was large and round; his hair red, close-cut for fear of baldness; his fiery face much freckled; his voice harsh and cracked. Those about him saw something 'lion-like' in his face; his grey eyes, clear and soft in his peaceful moments, shone like fire when he was moved, and few men were brave enough to confront him when his face was lighted up with rising wrath, and when his eyes rolled and became bloodshot in a paroxysm of passion. His overpowering energy found an outlet in violent physical exertion. 'With an immoderate love of hunting he led unquiet days,' following the chase over waste and wood and mountain; and when he came home at night he was never seen to sit down save for supper, but wore out his court with walking or standing till after night-fall, even when his own feet and legs were covered with sores from incessant exertion..... Behind all this amazing activity, however, lay the dark and terrible side of Henry's character. All the violent contrasts and contradictions of the age which make it so hard to grasp, were gathered up in his varied heritage; the half-savage nature which at that time we meet with again and again united with first-class intellectual gifts; the fierce defiance born of a time when every man had to look solely to his own right hand for security of life and limb and earthly regard—a defiance caught now and again in the grip of an overwhelming awe before the portents of the

invisible world ; the sudden mad outbreaks of irresponsible passion which still mark certain classes in our own day, but which then swept over a violent and undisciplined society. Even in his own time, used as it was to such strange contrasts, Henry was a puzzle.....At one time they saw him, conscience-smitten at the warning of some seer of visions, sitting up through the night amid a tumultuous crowd to avert the wrath of Heaven by hastily restoring rights and dues which he was said to have unjustly taken, and when the dawning light of day brought cooler counsel, swift to send the rest of his murmuring suitors empty away ; at another bowing panic-stricken in his chapel before some sudden word of ominous prophecy ; or as a pilgrim, barefoot, with staff in hand ; or kneeling through the night before a shrine, with scourgings and fastings and tears. His steady sense of order, justice, and government, broken as it was by fits of violent passion, resumed its sway as soon as the storm was over ; but the awful wrath which would suddenly break forth, when the king's face changed, and he rolled on the ground in a paroxysm of madness, seemed to have something of diabolic origin. A story was told of a demon ancestress of the Angevin princes : ' From the devil they came, and to the devil they will go,' said the grim fatalism of the day."

Now that we have given the quotation we are more than half conscious that we have done the writer of the passage a wrong. They who wish to know how much learning and eloquence, how much thoughtful criticism and enlightened historic enthusiasm, can be put into a volume of little more than two hundred pages, must buy this book for themselves. Having begun to read it they will be strangely constituted if they can help reading it to the end.

The Politics of Aristotle. With an Introduction, Two Prefatory Essays, and Notes by W. L. Newman, M.A. Vols. I. and II. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

Of all the great works bequeathed to us by antiquity none possesses a more varied interest than the 'Politics' of Aristotle. It sums up so memorable a period of political development, it contains such a wealth of suggestion, it deals with so many momentous problems, which are always pressing for solution, yet are never fully solved, that it has for reflective persons of our own day an attraction perhaps stronger than it could have exercised over Aristotle's contemporaries. A perfect edition of the 'Politics' would demand from the editor an acuteness, a versatility, an encyclopaedic fulness of knowledge comparable to those of his author. If not perfection, at least extremely high excellence is achieved in this first instalment of what must long continue to be the standard English edition of the 'Politics.' The two beautiful volumes now published contain an introduction, two prefatory essays, books i. and ii. of the text with a very copious commentary, and several appendices. The introduction almost entirely fills the first and larger volume. It falls into four principal divisions—a discussion of the first five books of the 'Politics,' a history of political speculation in Greece before the time of Aristotle, a discussion of the last three books, and a final estimate of Aristotle's contributions to the theory of society and the state.

The form of Mr. Newman's introduction would seem to have been suggested by those introductions which Prof. Jowett has pre-

fixed to the several dialogues in his version of Plato. It alternates analysis with comment. This method of exposition has peculiar advantages, and, when wielded by such a master as Mr. Newman, is most effectual in smoothing the student's path. At the same time it is somewhat confusing, for it carries the reader from point to point of discussion after discussion without ever lifting him to a commanding place of vantage whence the subject may be surveyed as a whole. It involves some repetition, and it precludes literary effect. But, whatever the structural faults of the introduction to the 'Politics,' its workmanship must be allowed to be admirable. Mr. Newman is well aware of the truth that the work of a philosopher can be made intelligible only by showing its place and relations in the general movement of thought. Deeply read not only in Greek philosophy, but in Greek history and literature also, he is yet no stranger to the thought and experience of later men. He is singularly balanced in judgment and delicate in perception. He is master of a wonderfully accurate and lucid style. He never forgets the subordination so rigorously necessary in a commentator—never forgets the duty of explaining Aristotle in the pleasure of explaining himself. He is almost too prone to self-effacement.

Upon that inexhaustible topic, the relation of Aristotle to Plato, Mr. Newman has much to say, and says it well. The marked difference of method between two philosophers who had so many first principles in common is forcibly rendered in the following passage:—

"That which Plato, starting from the Ideas, had viewed as a gratuitous or unexplained decadence, Aristotle starting from the opposite pole regards as an upward movement, an ὁδός εἰς φύσιν. Where Plato had traced a dilution or obscuration of real existence, Aristotle finds the process by which real existence is achieved. The world of change, which Plato approached with half-averted eyes, was exactly the subject to which Aristotle was most drawn, for he claimed to have discovered the law of all change. It was not to him in itself the most knowable of subjects, but it was perhaps that of which we know most."

Yet in their political studies Aristotle and Plato have in view one and the same object, the reformation of existing society; and one and the same method, to develop the idea of a perfect society. Even in the 'Politics,' as Mr. Newman observes,

"we look in vain for a careful historical investigation of what the State *can* do; what it *tends* to do is indirectly considered in the chapter which treats of the origin of society; but even this question can hardly be said to receive sufficient consideration."

And, it may be added, the ideal state of Aristotle makes upon human nature demands as severe, if not so singular, as those made by the ideal state of Plato.

Mr. Newman is often felicitous in bringing out the resemblances and the contrasts between the political ideas of Aristotle and those of later theorists. How much is compressed into the following sentences!—

"The State is to Aristotle neither an organism which it is beyond man's power to influence, nor a creation of man which he can mould as he likes. It is in part, though only in part, beyond his control."

Equally pregnant is a later passage:—

"The State is not to Aristotle, as to some later inquirers, under natural right while the individual is under civil right. Civil right at its best is, on the contrary, in his view identical with natural right."

Still better, as illustrating a marked opposition between the tendencies of thought in Greece and the tendencies of thought at the present day, is the following:—

"It was a principle of Aristotle's teleology that everything exists for the sake of the noblest work it can do and of the element which does it, and he could not refuse to apply this principle to the State."

With this principle Mr. Newman aptly contrasts the principle enunciated by Condorcet, that all institutions ought to have for their aim the physical, intellectual, and moral amelioration of the poorest and most numerous class. Condorcet's view may be regarded as the view of modern democracy. In Aristotle's ideal state everything is directed to perfecting the most highly endowed natures; in the ideal state of popular imagination everything is directed to saving the most imperfect beings from the consequences of their own imperfection. It is true that Aristotle had his own prejudices. As Mr. Newman shows, he did not fully recognize the opportunities for self-culture which the strong may find in the service of the weak, nor did he allow enough for the finer elements which enter into all but the lowest natures:—

"Aristotle fails to comprehend the possibilities of popular enthusiasm. In his view the masses are well content to be left to their daily struggle for a livelihood, and are little inclined to press for office unless they are wronged or outraged, or unless they see that office is made a source of gain; their aim is rather profit than honour. Passionate loyalty or patriotism or religious feeling, passionate enthusiasm for an idea of any kind find no place in his idea of the popular mind."

Even when treating of revolutions in the state Aristotle almost ignores the part played by ideas which fascinate the multitude :—

"Disinterested changes or changes proceeding from common consent seem not to be noticed by him. Nor are changes originating in conscientious feeling, religious or other, untainted by a longing for power and spoil, if such there be."

We could wish that Mr. Newman had drawn more freely upon German philosophy for parallels to Aristotelian ideas. Like the best Greek writers, the best German writers regarded society as a whole, and the state as a living power. To press the comparison far would be misleading; but it is certain that such a thinker as Hegel is far less remote from the Greek way of thinking about social problems than such a thinker as Locke or Condorcet or Herbert Spencer. We could also wish that Mr. Newman had brought into bolder relief the two circumstances which, above all others, helped to give a special character to political speculation in Hellas; we mean the small size of the Greek state and the primitive character of the Greek religion. The small size of the Greek state made it always liable to destruction from without whilst pressing closer the handful of citizens within. Hence, in part at least, the disproportional growth of the military virtues, the strong sense of the necessity for discipline, the exclusive aris-

tocratic feeling, the disdain for traders and artisans, the undervaluing of women, the antipathy to foreigners. And all these tendencies were confirmed by a religion which adored the gods of the state, not the God of the universe—which canonized strength, beauty, and valour. Of course Mr. Newman is perfectly aware of the weight attaching to these circumstances. Numerous passages showing a full appreciation of their influence are to be found in every part of his introduction. But its form hinders him from focussing all the diffused light of his learning. Something of Macaulay's "stamping emphasis" is needed to quicken even careful readers. The average student of the 'Politics' is constantly forgetting what must be constantly remembered by those who would understand it, that many Greek states were no larger than a large poor-law union, and that Greek religion hardly ever looked beyond the Grecian world.

In forming the text of his edition Mr. Newman has derived more assistance from Susemihl than from any other of his predecessors. Frequently, however, he differs from Susemihl. We possess no complete manuscript of the 'Politics' older than the fourteenth century. Singularly enough one of our chief authorities for the text is a very literal Latin version published probably about 1260 A.D., and executed by William of Moerbeke, a Flemish Dominican. Susemihl in 1872 described this version as "instar optimi codicis," but Mr. Newman is not inclined to rate it quite so high. It is a mistake, he argues, to suppose even the most literal translator quite as mechanical as a copyist. Such a translator may not be invariably faithful to one manuscript, or, even if faithful, may now and then prefer to render some gloss or conjectural reading which he finds in the margin. He may make or borrow conjectural emendations. He may commit mistakes in deciphering Greek manuscripts as well as in interpreting Greek words. Mr. Newman also differs from Susemihl in his estimate of the value to be attached to different families of manuscripts. Susemihl gives a preference to the manuscripts of the first family, the chief representatives of which belong to the latter half of the fifteenth or the beginning of the sixteenth century. Mr. Newman inclines to prefer the second and more numerous family of manuscripts, the most important of which are earlier in date. But he acknowledges that both families of manuscripts must be used in the construction of the text.

Considerable interest attaches to Mr. Newman's investigation of the genuineness and unity of the 'Politics.' It is comforting to observe his solidity of thought and sobriety of expression in dealing with one of those problems which peculiarly attract eccentric ingenuity. Comforting, too, are his conclusions. He believes that the work as it now exists is substantially the work of Aristotle. He admits that though there is a certain degree of unity about the 'Politics,' it is not a well-planned whole. Its component parts do not fit perfectly together. But he says, very sensibly:—

"The state of the 'Politics' becomes in general intelligible if we suppose that Aristotle, notwithstanding his turn for systematization,

allowed himself some freedom in working successively at different parts of the treatise, permitted each part to forget to some extent its membership of a whole, and failed to force on his investigations that complete harmony, of form as well as of substance, which rigorous criticism would require."

With equal sense he discusses the manner in which the 'Politics' was committed to writing. He shows that if the work as we have it represents notes taken at Aristotle's lectures, these notes must have been so full as to form almost a verbatim report. Then he reminds us that no ancient authority conceives the works of Aristotle to have come into being in this way. And if the 'Politics' be a pupil's record of Aristotle's lectures, how does this explain those curious breaks of continuity which have given so much trouble? This last objection, it must be owned, applies to Mr. Newman's own theory that the 'Politics' was written by Aristotle himself for use in the lecture-room, or, at all events, for the use of his pupils. Mr. Newman seeks to meet it by suggesting that the teaching in which such notes were employed was colloquial rather than rhetorical. The most important dislocations in the order of the 'Politics' he would refer to the unfinished state in which it was left by Aristotle, or to the accidents which often befall manuscripts in the bad old times.

We wish that we had space to examine Mr. Newman's commentary on the first and second books. It is a marvel of ripe erudition and luminous expression. Although it occupies nearly three hundred closely printed pages, it is all to the point. There is no verbiage, no fumbling with difficulties. Nothing has been omitted which can assist an exact understanding of the text. Never has the English student of Aristotle received such puissant help; never has English scholarship made such a contribution to Aristotelian literature. As we read we grow impatient to have the remaining volumes of Mr. Newman's edition. The typographical execution is worthy of the book and a credit to the Clarendon Press. But we glory in the detection of one uncorrected error—"Hecuba" for Helen on p. 148 of the first volume.

Pictures of East Anglian Life. By P. H. Emerson. Illustrated. (Sampson Low & Co.)

MR. EMERSON, who is favourably known as part author of two books dealing with the Norfolk Broads, has written a general description, chiefly of the natives of the coast and of inland Suffolk, to accompany photographs which he declares to be quite permanent. Of this we have not the slightest doubt, but we are not sure that permanence is desirable for the greater number of the larger plates. Of the majority of these photographs it may be said that they are valuable as ethnographic illustrations, dismal yet intelligible, and veracious so far as the attitudes, costumes, and customs of the natives of East Anglia in the last quarter of the nineteenth century are concerned. Sombre and grim are the conditions under which, according to the camera of Mr. Emerson, the workers in the 'Clay Mill, Norfolk,' toil—a sort of twilight, as the sun must be somewhere or other to cast the shadows we cannot help seeing. The fate

of Proserpina was not worse than that of the 'Brickmaker,' sitting at his work in a shed of wattles so dim that the comrade labouring five feet behind him is only half visible. Fencing is done during March in Norfolk, as elsewhere, but why Mr. Emerson's rustics work in preternatural obscurity during that month we cannot say. The landscapes are decidedly mournful and gloomy, but a few sea-pieces and views of land-drains and rivers are exceptions, and depict nature under a fairly cheerful aspect, representing as they do scenes from which it need not be desirable to depart with speed. The sunlit 'Leafless March,' although a mere flat of marshland, thinly fringed on the horizon by trees, while a bare oak struggles for its existence in the foreground, is much more like a view Crome or Cotman might have selected to paint—that is, if either of these masters would have condescended to delineate the skeleton of a tree and a lightless sky—than the majority of the examples. 'A March Pastoral' might be in Hades for all the daylight it offers to the view. Although the shadows in 'Furze Cutting' are sharp and distinct, and the effect aimed at is evidently that of clear and well-defined sunlight, the whole lacks transparency as much as brilliancy, and has little of either of those charms.

This book is handsomely got up, well bound, finely printed, and copiously illustrated; but its plates are by no means the only depressing things about it. The author's devotion to the camera is not the sole evidence of the melancholy mood in which he seems to live. If he is to be believed, the East Anglians are, or till quite lately were, highly undesirable company. Among the less amiable characteristics of many of them, according to Mr. Emerson, are lying, poaching, laziness, dirt, and jealousy. Not a few of them are, it seems, sordid, avaricious, and cruel to beast and bird and fish. They believe in witchcraft, omens, and ghosts. Hating the parson, they are mean enough to flatter him for his alms, food, or help of any kind. Mr. Emerson often mentions the clergy, but we have not found a line to their credit in his book. If the East Anglians hate the parson, they hate the farmer more, and most of all they, according to Mr. Emerson, hate the landlord. Continence is not, he finds, among the virtues of Suffolk men and women; nor are the former sober on principle; they are thrifless, wasteful of meat and drink when they can get it, reckless of debt, spiteful to their neighbours, vindictive, greedy; some of them are, or were not long since, quite capable of spoiling the sailor cast upon their shores, and as clever at cheating the tradesman as at lying and cringing to the parson when they want his countenance. Swashbucklers and braggarts in the tap-rooms they are too fond of frequenting, the Suffolk peasants, or many of the class, are said to be knaves to their employers and traitors to their mates.

Of course Mr. Emerson allows some virtues to his East Anglians as well as vices, brutalities, and knaveries. Peasants and fishermen alike have done heroic things; gallant deeds of rescue from the sea are recorded on several pages. As we look at the plates and read page after page of the book it strikes us that its text is as photo-

graphic (in the sense of being cheerless) as its illustrations are. While most of the photographs are sad, gloomy, and flat, devoid of harmonies of line, and lightless, the former is not more pleasant, notwithstanding its sardonic sense of humour, keen zest for the grotesque provincialisms of the people of out-of-the-way districts, quick ear for laughable oddities of pronunciation, quick eyes for old-world customs and whimsicalities, and deep sympathy with the sufferings of the poor and helpless, not all of which are real, while some are exaggerated and some are irremediable in this world—least of all are they curable by denouncing the well-to-do in Mr. Emerson's intemperate way. The fact is that while his text is thoroughly well worth reading on account of the qualities we have just enumerated, Mr. Emerson is as bilious as his photographs are dull.

Of one thing he seems to have disabused himself, a fact we rejoice in, because we have previously condemned his error: he no longer holds forth in defence of photography as a fine art. There are, too, many quaint anecdotes of eel-fishing, rabbit-poaching, and of osier-peeling, basket-making, and swiping (sweeping) for sunken anchors, which the author recommends as affording capital sport.

Life of Lady Georgiana Fullerton. From the French of Mrs. Augustus Craven. By H. J. Coleridge, of the Society of Jesus. (Bentley & Son.)

MRS. CRAVEN'S somewhat lifeless biography of her friend and fellow author has been carefully translated and edited by Father Coleridge. He has availed himself sparingly of the absolute freedom allowed him in dealing with the original work, and has contented himself with elucidating those English matters, such as the Oxford religious movement, "with which a French writer finds herself not quite at home." He has also exercised a greater discretion than Mrs. Craven in suppressing some of the private religious notes and meditations quoted by her; it is only to be regretted that he was not still more unsparing in his censorship, for many remain of sacredly personal interest, the publication of which after the lapse of so short an interval may be to the edification of the few, but is certainly in doubtful taste.

With regard to Lady Georgiana Fullerton's position in English literature Father Coleridge and other of her friends have been, not unnaturally, carried away by their enthusiasm. She was a gifted and thoughtful woman of a deeply religious turn of mind. A prominent member of the most brilliant social circles, English and French, of her time, she had great intellectual opportunities, yet it must be confessed that her novels are but second rate, and that to-day they are well-nigh forgotten. When we take up 'Ellen Middleton' or 'Grantley Manor' (which latter appeared in the same year as 'Jane Eyre') we are amazed at the chorus of praise with which they were received by people of views so different as Mr. Gladstone, Miss Martineau, and Mr. Charles Greville.

As a biography the present work is undoubtedly a disappointment. The impres-

sions of an intelligent and observant woman, who may be said to have been an eyewitness of some of the most stirring events of her age, could not fail to be of interest. Unfortunately the matters of prime importance to Father Coleridge and Mrs. Craven are those which concern Lady Georgiana's gradual approach towards the doctrines of the Roman Church, her reception into that Church, and her subsequent devotional life, hence the selections from her letters and notes are made largely from this point of view. Nevertheless, during the years of Lord Granville's ambassadorship in Paris there are passages of great and general interest. It was at that embassy that Lady Georgiana spent most of her girlhood and the early years of her married life. The daughter of the late Lord Granville and sister of the present earl, she married in 1833 Mr. Alexander Fullerton, who left the army to reside with his father-in-law, then Ambassador in Paris, in the capacity of *attaché*. As young girls in Paris, Lady Georgiana and her sister were allowed few glimpses outside their schoolroom, but she records being taken by her mother, when about twelve years old, to visit the Duchesse d'Angoulême, daughter of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette:—

"She was not prepossessing in look or manner.....she looked like one whose whole life had been a painful struggle. My English feelings were rather hurt, I remember, at what she no doubt meant very kindly. She said to my mother: 'Vos filles sont si gentilles, on les prendrait pour des petites Françaises!'"

Less formidable was their next visit to the little Duc de Bordeaux, then four years old. His governess, the Duchesse de Gontaut, related how

"once a month he had to receive the visit of the Marshals of France, and was apt to get impatient—poor child!—and to want to run away from his visitors. The duchesse had to whisper to him: 'Monseigneur, souvenez-vous du pudding.' He was particularly fond of pudding, and if he was rude, was deprived of it."

An amusing anecdote is related of Montalbert, whom Lady Georgiana met at a children's ball at the Duchesse de Berri's, when both were about fourteen or fifteen years old:—

"He asked me to dance a *grand-père* with him; it was a very active dance, and having a bad cold I got exceedingly tired and said I wanted to leave off. 'No! no!' he said, 'I should not be able to get another partner!' My first impression of my dear and holy friend of after years was that he was a very selfish boy."

She was always deeply attached to her uncle the Duke of Devonshire, and gives several pictures of visits to Chatsworth. One of these reads like a passage from 'John Inglesant.' She writes to her old governess, Mdlle. Eward, in 1838:—

"I love Chatsworth passionately; the woods and gardens give me intense pleasure. You ask me to tell you something of my uncle. I love him more every day. There is such a charm about him, a sort of contagious gaiety, and now that all he does is under the influence of religious principle I esteem him as much as I love him.....On Wednesday evening he and I went together to an evening service at an old church close to Buxton. The congregation was entirely composed of poor people and school children. The church was hardly lighted at all. We sat on the wooden benches, the singing was simple but pleasant, the sermon was touching. All this, and seeing my

uncle so collected and attentive, made a great impression upon me."

In 1841 Lord Granville finally left the Embassy at Paris. By this time Lady Georgiana had begun to work at her first novel, 'Ellen Middleton,' which, however, did not appear until 1844. She was also already giving a large proportion of her time to works of charity, but not to the exclusion of social pleasures of the highest kind. Towards the end of 1842 she, together with her husband and child, joined Lord and Lady Granville in Rome. About six months afterwards Mr. Fullerton was received into the Roman Church. Strong evidences of his wife's tendency to follow him appear in 'Ellen Middleton,' but further years of indecision and mental conflict lay before her, and it was not until after Lord Granville's death, in 1846, that she was finally received into the Catholic Church.

From this time the course of her life, admirable in itself, gradually drifts away from the stream of public and political interests, and she becomes yearly more absorbed in philanthropic labours of many kinds, varied with the writing of several novels, avowedly undertaken with the object of obtaining fresh stores to dispense in charity. 'Grantley Manor' was published in 1847, and was received with a fresh chorus of acclamations. It is not without power, but suffers from great diffuseness and conventionality of plot, together with a superabundance of sentiment; there are, however, evidences of quiet humour in the slight sketch of Mrs. Thornton. The author was greatly gratified by a letter of congratulation from Miss Edgeworth. 'Ladybird' and 'Too Strange not to be True' followed some years later, also the 'Countess de Bonneval,' written both in French and English.

The biographer writes of the eventful year 1848: "The thunderbolt of the Revolution, breaking in upon a state of perfect serenity, fell upon those whom she knew and upon the country which she loved so much." Hence Lady Georgiana's letters at the time of the flight and dispersion of the Orleans family acquire a fresh interest, reflecting as they do "the rumours in circulation, and the news more or less exact which the friends who had been suddenly scattered communicated one to another." The King and Queen, after their hurried flight from Paris, were lost sight of for a few days. On February 28th Lady Georgiana writes to her sister from London:—

"The Duc de Nemours is almost out of his mind with anxiety. Nothing has been heard of the King and Queen, of his wife and four of his children.....There is a report of Louis Philippe's death, but it is not believed. The last place where they were heard of was Dreux."

On March 4th to Lady Granville,—

"The newspaper will tell you all about the arrival of the King and Queen. It is an immense load off one's heart and mind."

On March 18th,—

"I came back from Claremont yesterday.....It is most heart-breaking to see the Queen.....Not a word of bitterness, of anger, of complaint. Nothing but patience and heroic courage, but much suffering, deep suffering."

As to the King,—

"If there is not dignity about him there is, at least, a touching absence of resentment or ill-will to any one."

There is much pathos in her account of the flight of the Duchesse d'Orléans through the crowd in the streets of Paris, the little Comte de Paris in her arms, the Duc de Chartres clinging to her skirts. They were pushed up against the door of a friend's house, but it was a back door, which did not open when she knocked. "She cried out, in despair: 'Oh! mon Dieu! ne s'ouvririra-t-il pas dans Paris une seule porte pour moi?'"

The last half of the book is mainly occupied, as before stated, with the account of Lady Georgiana's ever-increasing devotion to her philanthropic labours during the last thirty-five years of her life. A long and sad series of deaths amongst those nearest and dearest to her, including her only son, helped to withdraw her still further from general society. In 1851 some letters to her youngest brother show how deeply the dictates of the Church which she had entered prejudiced her view of the struggle for liberty in Italy. She even makes an attempt to defend King Bomba, and speaks of Mazzini's party as "that curse and bane of Italy."

The critic may regret the want of reticence which would lift the veil from the most sacred of inward communings, while feeling that the story of her life is one which all shades of opinion must combine to honour. Father Coleridge is certainly to be congratulated on the manner in which he has acquitted himself of his portion of the task.

Les Révoltes Politiques de Florence (1177-1530): Étude sur leurs Causes et leur Enchainement. Par Gabriel Thomas. (Paris, Hachette & Co.)

THERE are few things more exasperating to the ungrateful student than a mediocre book upon an interesting subject. The points that are missed, the conclusions never drawn, the unintelligent array of valuable facts, bewilder us and bore us, till we forget to thank the prosing author for what is after all a gift worth having: a dull but conscientious study of an inspiring matter. Such a book is M. Gabriel Thomas's account of the revolutions of Florence from the close of the twelfth century until the establishment of the Grand Duchy of Tuscany. Again and again in reading his work we are tempted to contrast it with Prof. Villari's recent sketch of the Roman commune, with the most signal difference between the efforts of master and of man. How vigorous and simple is the work of the Italian scholar, how clear his chain of facts, how distinct and living his brief sketches of the actors on his stage! When we compare his Alberico or his Arnaldo di Brescia with the Giano della Bella of M. Thomas, we are inclined to pronounce that every historical student should read both accounts in order to see the way in which a thing should and should not be done. Diffuse, elaborate, wordy, M. Thomas confuses the mind without impressing it; and all that either he or we discern of the characters of his history remains indistinctly in the vague inane.

Yet our author has his trusty side. If the book resembles less a book than an imperfectly digested collection of uncorrected notes, we must admit that now and then the notes are good. And, singularly enough, it is the more difficult, the impersonal side

of history that evokes such talent as M. Thomas has. His account of the movement of 1300, the fusion of Guelphs and burghers in union against what we may call the Tory Democratic party of the time, is concise, intelligent, and interesting; and without too much emphasis he shows the bonds that hold the higher feudal nobility to the labourers of the soil, while the *haute bourgeoisie* and the humble shopkeepers, citizens by nature and condition, have interests as indivisible. The long-desired alliance of Florence with Venice inspires another thoughtful page; but how dull and dead are the three lines that record the betrayal of Pisa! Nor by so much as a single allusion does M. Thomas mention or suggest that great French scheme of a kingdom of Adria, which, under different disguises, is surely the one sovereign factor of Italian policy between 1380 and 1410.

To pass to later years: dead and dull, with the dulness of the inexact and undocumented synthesis of the insufficient student, is M. Thomas's account of the whirl of schemes and changes that convulsed Northern Italy between the death of the Duke of Milan in 1447 and the general peace in 1454. Yet his account of the Medici, though slight, is distinctly intelligent, although by some extraordinary omission the documents published by Desjardins, the volumes of Cherrier, and the pages of Marin Sanuto, to say nothing of the treasure of unpublished archives in Venice and Florence, have afforded none of their riches to M. Thomas, so that his account of the adventures of 1494 is as rudimentary as a High School primer. His account of Savonarola is mediocre; he has missed the point of Villari and the pathos of hatred in Marin Sanuto, nor has he seized the ecclesiastical and authoritarian view as, for example, it is expounded in a dozen brilliant pages by M. Barbe d'Aurevilly. Yet at this epoch, as before, the details of municipal government are so well and clearly given that the student of the minutiae of the past cannot afford entirely to overpass the bulky volume in which he will find little to instruct him, less to entertain, and nothing to attract.

Old and New Testament Theology. By H. Ewald, late Professor in Göttingen. Translated from the German by the Rev. Thomas Goadby. (Edinburgh, Clark.)

The 'Theology of the Old and New Testaments,' in four parts, published by Ewald from 1870 onwards, was the last work which he lived to complete. Its contents are sufficiently varied, and the theology of the two Testaments is treated together, which can hardly be done without detriment to one or other. They are here combined, and the Old Testament is too much assimilated to its successor. The author admits, indeed, development; but he sometimes forgets it in the course of his discussions. Yet those who look in the present volume for examples of Ewald's perspicacity and insight will not be wholly disappointed. His poetic warmth and energy flash forth at times, reminding the reader of former works written when the gifted scholar was younger and free from suffering. Sections vi.-viii., treating of unity in the realm of spirits,

the names of God, chaos and the universe, show the vigour and ability which once characterized the professor. Ewald tries with perfect conscientiousness to approach as near as possible to what is called orthodoxy. Yet his active mind was ready to reject restraint. The chapter headed "Wonders"—that is, miracles—is full of vagueness, so much so that the reader can scarcely discern whether Ewald believed in miracles as they are usually understood or not. Amid a multiplicity of words we might gather the belief that in the professor's opinion they were merely subjective on the part of the sacred writers. In treating of the Trinity he usually speaks of the Persons as "powers," but holds to their Personality. He seems to think that St. Paul had the same conception of Christ's Person as St. John. In like manner the discussions in the volume suggest the idea that the pre-mundane Messiah of the Old Testament was identified, even during the old dispensation, though imperfectly, with the Logos in the New. Faith as it appears in the Old Testament is made tolerably like what it is in the New, though Ewald is obliged to admit that St. Paul put a new element into it. It is pretty evident that what St. James writes about faith is partly misinterpreted by our author.

The section headed "Belief in Immortality in the Earliest Ages" is most disappointing. Ewald assumes it to be the leading idea in the book of Job, and introduces it into Ecclesiastes. Like some others, he refers "the judgment" mentioned in chapter xi. 9 of Ecclesiastes to the judgment after death. Elohim in Psalm viii. 5 is confidently explained "high angels" (p. 159), which is contrary to Ewald's own translation in his commentary on the Psalms.

The translation can scarcely be called uniformly good, as a few examples will prove:—

"The Messiah Himself was conceived as were He from the primitive time with God as His Son, and as such co-ordinate creator with Him."—P. 134.

"Somewhat more as in John the phrase occurs in the Epistle to the Ephesians and the Pastoral Epistles."—P. 231.

"But from the beginning, the idea of this word in its relation to Christ suggested, to all who were familiar with the ancient sacred conceptions of the community, the glorious appearing of the true God as He came to the help of His people, of which the sacred antiquity of this community spoke, and in which, according to the long prevalent intuition of those ages, was seen not immediately God Himself, but rather an embassy and representative from Him, the angel of Jahveh."—Pp. 286-7.

On p. 170 there is a sentence occupying fifteen lines. On p. 354 the translator interposes with a note intended to correct Ewald by an absurd suggestion. And we object to the manner in which this patch-work volume has been made up. If Ewald's book was thought worthy of a translation, it should have been dealt with as it came from the author's hands, and subjected to no transpositions. It is still more unjust to the celebrated scholar to condense paragraphs, as the presumptuous translator has repeatedly done. We protest against such treatment of the original, knowing well that Ewald himself would have condemned it.

The Ingenious Gentleman Don Quixote of La Mancha. By Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra. Done into English, with Notes and a New Life of the Author, by H. E. Watts. Vols. I. and II. (Quaritch.)

CERVANTES has no reason to complain of lack of worshippers in this country, and they are no longer content with booksellers' reprints of Motteux and Jarvis. In 1881 Mr. Duffield brought out a new translation of 'Don Quixote,' in 1885 Mr. Ormsby produced his excellent version, and now we have before us the first instalment of an elaborate translation by Mr. H. E. Watts, handsomely printed on ribbed paper with ample margins, and altogether luxurious. Nor is its splendour confined to externals. The elaborate life of Cervantes, the numerous notes, and the ample appendices mark it out as the most ambitious of the various versions of 'Don Quixote' that have appeared since Shelton.

The first volume of Mr. Watts's book is entirely taken up with a biography by far the most extensive and exhaustive that has appeared in English; nor, indeed, since that of Navarrete has anything so complete appeared in Spanish. Of this life as a whole no competent critic can speak in other than terms of the highest praise. Mr. Watts has not only used the material to be found in Navarrete, but he has also taken careful note of the little details discovered by the zeal of modern Cervantists—details often published in obscure Spanish periodicals that seldom find their way to England. Further, he has shown himself master of his materials, assigning to each incident its proper place in his narrative, and not expatiating unduly on any single document simply because it is of recent discovery. Yet Mr. Watts has been able, with the help of Don Pascual de Gayangos, to add one little fact to our knowledge, viz., that Cervantes was employed some time before 1584 in Montánchez, a district of Extremadura, to collect tithes for the Priory of St. John.

The biography of Cervantes is difficult to write. Thanks to his rhymed epistle to Mateo Vasquez, to Hædo's 'Historia de Argel' and the documents discovered by Caen Bermudez, we know a good deal about his conduct at Lepanto and his captivity at Algiers; but for the major part of his career we have to depend mainly on bare records of isolated facts such as that mentioned above; and although, no doubt, more notices of the kind will turn up when the archives and libraries of Spain are thoroughly ransacked, the biographer is tempted to turn to 'Don Quixote' and the 'Exemplary Novels' in search of something a little less jejune. And to a certain extent he does well. There is no doubt, for instance, that the Story of the Captive in the First Part of 'Don Quixote' is in a large measure autobiographical; but unluckily when a biographer once begins to search for autobiography in his hero's writings it is easy to go too far. The late Señor Benjumea, for example, insisted that the tale of 'El Licenciado Vidriera' was partly autobiographical; that Cervantes described himself in Tomás Rodaja; and that Cervantes, instead of going to Rome in the suite of Cardinal Acquaviva, as has hitherto been supposed, really embarked as a volunteer at Cartagena with a regiment

bound for Italy. Now this and a good deal else which Señor Benjumea puts forward is exceedingly ingenious, but it is, after all, pure conjecture, and it is not quite easy to reconcile with Cervantes's statement in the dedication of his 'Galatea.' Besides, if Tomás's voyage to Italy is a piece of autobiography, why not his stay at Salamanca? Navarrete reports that a professor of Salamanca had seen the name of Cervantes in the university registers (an entry which unluckily nobody has since had the luck to set eyes on), and there is tradition that Cervantes lodged in the Calle de Moros; so there is quite material enough for an ingenious writer who likes to revive the story of Cervantes having studied at Salamanca. In eschewing speculations of this kind Mr. Watts has shown good judgment, and generally speaking his criticism is cautious and sober. His treatment of the Pacheco portrait is an excellent instance of the prudence which is careful to mention a specious hypothesis and all that can be urged in its favour, and yet as careful to point out that the whole is guesswork. Having said thus much in Mr. Watts's favour, we shall not be misunderstood if we dwell on a few points in which we disagree with him.

The first point is the supposed poem 'Filena.' It is, of course, quite possible that Cervantes wrote a pastoral of that name; but the sole authority for the idea is the triplet in the 'Voyage to Parnassus,' which is susceptible of another interpretation; and therefore to assume, as Mr. Watts does, the existence of the poem as a positive fact is at least hazardous.

A much more important matter is the identity of Avellaneda. On the general question there is no doubt that Mr. Watts is right and that Mr. Ormsby is wrong. The publication of the spurious Second Part of 'Don Quixote' was an abominable piece of malice, and Cervantes did well to be angry. But just because as to this we fully agree with Mr. Watts do we feel indignant that he should confidently assert that Avellaneda was Lope de Vega. Lope was a great writer—after Cervantes indubitably the greatest name in Spanish literature; he was not only a man of genius, he was a good husband, a kind father, a loyal friend—one whose chief fault in our eyes was that he disliked Cervantes, and, blinded by his dislike, belittled 'Don Quixote.' To identify him with the low-minded dastard who called himself Avellaneda is to traduce the character of a man who deserves all respect. And Mr. Watts has really no ground to go upon, except that he dislikes Lope because Cervantes disliked him, and because Lope sneered at Cervantes. Cervantes himself seems not to have known who Avellaneda was; but he declares he was an Arragonese, for his style betrayed him, and surely the judgment of Cervantes on such a point ought to be accepted; but if Cervantes was right in this guess, Lope cannot have been Avellaneda. Yet Mr. Watts not merely suspects Lope, but he declares the case against him is clear. Mr. Watts urges that either Lope inserted the traces of Arragonese in order to deceive Cervantes, or that if he did not write the book, at any rate he wrote the preface. And yet Mr. Watts adduces not the smallest proof that

Lope wrote either book or preface. The entire charge is a mere guess, founded on the very faulty syllogism that because Lope detested Cervantes and Avellaneda detested Cervantes, therefore Lope was Avellaneda.

A third point on which we are disposed to quarrel with Mr. Watts is his treatment of Philip II. It appears almost impossible for Englishmen to be fair to Philip; it would seem as if they had neither forgotten nor forgiven the Armada. When Mr. Watts denounces Philip in the usual fashion for being a bigot and a tyrant, he ignores the fact that in trying to crush Protestantism in the Netherlands Philip was supported by the Spanish nation very much more unanimously than George III. by our forefathers when he tried to put down the revolt of the American colonies. Nor can it be questioned that *autos de fe* were spectacles highly popular in Spain. It is not, therefore, just to abuse Philip as if he did out of innate wickedness what his subjects much approved of his doing, and, indeed, he would have been a prodigy had he not done. It was not in the nature of things that the King of Spain should side with the Reformation, or that in opposing it he should fail to use fire and sword against heretics within his dominions. It is true that Philip did not care for "boetry," but he did not, like George II., hate "baiting." He was a warm patron of Titian, and he was an amateur architect of some accomplishment.

Generally speaking, Mr. Watts, like the Spanish biographers of Cervantes, is a little too much inclined to put faith in tradition. Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps has set an excellent example in regard to Shakspeare by inquiring precisely into the earliest obtainable mention of each tradition he records. It is difficult to avoid suspecting that a similar mode of proceeding would work much havoc among the traditions regarding Cervantes. It seems unlikely that the Spaniards who neglected and ignored Cervantes handed down traditions regarding him. A good deal of what is currently accepted may, after all, be the result of the stir made by the Academy little over a hundred years ago in preparing its edition.

But though we thus differ from Mr. Watts, we none the less admire the wide reading and sound scholarship he shows on almost every page of his life of Cervantes, the great industry of which it bears evidence, and the excellent criticism on 'Don Quixote' with which he concludes. His style is clear and unaffected—the style of a man who knows what he wants to say and endeavours to say it clearly and shortly. The appendices are as deserving of praise as the biography itself; and the reader will find that on the "Romances of Chivalry" more particularly interesting, while it will be a real help to the student of 'Don Quixote.' One slight contradiction seems to have escaped the compiler. On p. 293 he rightly mentions that Lopez de Ayala, who was taken prisoner at Najera, was in the habit of reading 'Amadis de Gaul'; yet on p. 301 he adopts the theory that 'Amadis de Gaul' "grew into being with the arrival of the English contingent in Spain, in 1367, under the Black Prince." Having pointed out this, we may perhaps add that in the excellent bibliography which forms another appendix the date of Stevens's revision of Shelton is printed

as 1652. The correct date, of course, is that given by Mr. Ormsby, 1706.

We must, in justice to Mr. Watts, defer speaking of his translation till more of it is before us. So far as this volume is evidence he has certainly spared no pains to ensure success.

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

His Besetting Sin. By Mrs. Houstoun. 3 vols. (White & Co.)

Antoinette. By M. P. Blyth. 2 vols. (Bentley & Son.)

In Hot Haste. By Mary E. Hullah. 2 vols. (Same publishers.)

A Martyr to Pride: a Dramatic Romance of the Present Day. By Walter Stanhope. (Allen & Co.)

Till Death us Sever. By J. Lothian Robson. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)

Moonlight by the Shannon Shore: a Tale of Modern Irish Life. By Major Norris Paul, R.A. (Jarrold & Sons.)

The Voice of Urbano: a Romance of Adventure on the Amazons. By James W. Wells. (Allen & Co.)

Thoth: a Romance. (Blackwood & Sons.)

It is very hard to follow the lucubrations of a narrative couched in the parenthetical, antithetical style of the author of 'His Besetting Sin.' The grammatical difficulties of the narrative interrupt the reader's enjoyment of the Rev. Stephen Cardale's sin and repentance. His sin is that of Cain. The prosperity of his brother, and his marriage with a beauty and heiress whom Stephen himself admires, induce that clergyman to take dishonourable steps to ruin both Sir Reginald and Lady Cardale. There are other incidents in the book; but the astounding inversion of style which meets us in every sentence prevents our appreciation. "Reginald Cardale was warmly welcomed by the well bred but a trifle lax of morals assemblage"; "an invitation, on the part of the great but really kind of heart lady of fashion"; "had Essie been other than what she was, namely, the most guileless and least addicted to fast proclivities than are the majority of nineteenth century maidens,"—these are some instances that occur to us. But the author is occasionally confused in thought. "Unexceptional" does duty for unexceptionable, "impassable" for impassable; "procurante" listlessness" we translate as *peco curante*. Indeed, there is a good deal of Mrs. Malaprop throughout these pages. We have endeavoured to define the besetting sin; but the author describes it as being "by himself alone and He who made the heart, an open secret."

Disguised as "a tale of the *ancien régime*," 'Antoinette' is only another story of the Revolution; and, like most of its race, it leaves the reader cold. It is, indeed, the kind of book to be placed with confidence in the hands of the young person. In dialogue the author has a tiresome knack of putting French idioms straight into English, with a view, no doubt, to assist the illusion. While careful and well meaning, however, the book is too bald to create illusion of any sort. "Steeped in perfumed idleness," says one of the characters (a great noble) of his son, "he has—I say it with agony as well as indignation—as much heart as the *papillon*

he resembles." That is a specimen of the author's style, in French and English both, at its best.

The obvious criticism that suggests itself after a perusal of Miss Hullah's graceful Anglo-German story is that she has been far more successful in delineating her foreign than her native *dramatis persona*. 'In Hot Haste' presents the strange spectacle of an Englishwoman looking at her compatriots through continental spectacles. Mr. Pippin is worthy of the creator of Phileas Fogg, and his wife and mother-in-law only need projecting teeth and corkscrew curls to be completely in accord with the notions prevalent amongst a certain section of Gallic caricaturists. Fortunately the episode of the heroine's visit to England as a governess does not occupy much space, and for by far the greater part of the story Miss Hullah is in complete sympathy with the surroundings in which her chief characters are placed. These characters do not present any novel or striking features; it is rather in conveying a clear impression of the atmosphere and landscape of rural Germany that Miss Hullah's forte lies.

Mr. Walter Stanhope's style reminds us of the story of a German governess who was in the habit of setting her pupils passages translated by herself into English for them to turn back into her native tongue. In preparing these exercises her invariable practice was to take the last word given in the dictionary, with results that can be easily imagined. Thus on one occasion she wrote of a vain little girl who "leered at her fine clothes and straddled down the street." So Mr. Stanhope does not speak of a cure, but a panacea—not of baneful, but malefic. Every page furnishes a warning of the dangers of unbridled indulgence in mixed metaphor, of the indiscreet employment of irrelevant epithets. Chichester Anderson, an Admirable Crichton and execrable prig sprung from "the backbone class of ancient yeomen," who goes to Eton at eight and takes silk before he is thirty, marries Lady Gertrude de Vigne, a lady who at seventeen was "in form and style a most collected and well-mettled young woman.....On the part of Lady Gertrude the emergency was great and urgent, while on that of Chichester Anderson the winning of the season's prize in the matrimonial market was as a sop to his pride, a *sine qua non*." For a brief space "the car of matrimony ran upon a smooth surface.....but as time went on and the months rolled into years, the gilt became tarnished, the brightness dimmed, the sameness paled, and the stern reality of their dual position struck them like a blast of lightning." The richness of Mr. Stanhope's diction is mitigated by homely touches, such as the allusion to the solicitor who was "fond of having a slap at big fish," by an abundance of refreshing solecisms and misspellings, and finally by the interpolation of a great many French words. When we add that the author displays a wonderful ignorance of the "high life" he attempts to describe, a fair notion will have been conveyed of his courage and qualifications.

'Till Death us Sever' is written in questionable taste, and shows little or no feeling for artistic arrangement. But it is not devoid of human feeling of a kind, and it adopts a

rather peculiar point of view in matters social and religious. It is a painful, disagreeable, and somewhat eccentric story of domestic infidelity. The heroine's punishment is depressing, unjustifiable, and (we may hope) unlikely. The second-rate, mean-spirited women who surround the victim are even more depressing than her punishment, and their male companions (who, by the way, are the strangest creatures) are nearly as unpleasant. As for the heroine herself, though by no means an elevated type of womanhood, she has about her something touching and pleasing, in spite, or perhaps by reason, of her very weakness and folly.

Major Norris Paul's familiarity with Irish ways of thought and modes of expression, his genuine sense of humour, and his decided gift for narrative render his awkwardly-titled volume good reading. The sentimental passages are stereotyped, the villain is a monster in the style of Boucicault, and the plot is destitute of novelty. But the local colour is skilfully laid on, and the portraiture of the peasantry abounds in lifelike touches. Major Paul is a pastmaster at reproducing the quaint and florid diction and ornamental expletives of the Celt, his belief in supernatural interference, and his fondness for "ructions." None but an Irishman, for example, would have complained that he was "as could inside as an iceberg's belly." Major Paul's own narrative contains many characteristic Hibernianisms which only the most matter-of-fact Saxon could wish away. In "a tale of modern Irish life" it could hardly be expected that politics should be entirely excluded; but although the writer's sympathies are manifest, they are not aggressively obtruded.

The enterprising author of 'Three Thousand Miles through Brazil' has produced a novel founded upon facts and experiences accumulated during his travels. The story deals with the adventures of two young Englishmen, a comic Swede, and a comic Yankee in pursuit of a gang of desperadoes who were collecting indiarubber on the upper banks of the river Purús, and committing great atrocities among the Indians. From our own knowledge of the ruffianism and lawlessness to be found in the remoter regions of the valley of the Amazons, we can quite believe that the barbarities described are by no means exaggerated, and the author displays considerable power in leading up to the thrilling final conflict; but it is hard to suppose that any white men talked after the fashion of the heroes of the Florida, while the sententious conversation of the Hyupuriná chief Macuté is simply impossible. The river scenery is well described, and the amount of fighting and other adventure will make the book an attractive one to boys.

'Thoth' has imagination, delicacy, and finish, without much detail. It is so short and "leading on," too, that one reads it at a sitting to see what happens, and what is made of a novel situation. What does happen is not, perhaps, prodigiously exciting nor wholly satisfactory, but it produces a powerful impression of events perceived through an enormous vista of time. There is illusion, mystery, unexpectedness—the staple, in a word, of true romance. Altogether the book is one to read.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL LITERATURE.

MR. R. C. CHRISTIE, the biographer of Dolet, has compiled for the Chetham Society a *Bibliography of the Works written and edited by Dr. John Worthington*. This is natural enough, for Worthington was a Lancashire man, and the men of his native county are still proud of him. His diary and correspondence were issued some years ago, and the thin volume before us must be looked upon as a supplement to what is a book of real interest. The chief importance of this catalogue consists in the fact that it records certain editions of a version of 'De Imitatione Christi' put forth by Worthington under the title of 'The Christian Man's Pattern.' This translation has long been superseded, but it was in its day highly popular.

THE work of cataloguing the great collection of Sanskrit MSS. in the India Office, sanctioned nearly twenty years ago, has at last borne some result. The volume before us, *Catalogue of Sanskrit MSS. in the Library of the India Office: Part I., Vedic MSS.*, by Dr. Eggeling, though representing only a small portion of the literature, describes one which is both important in itself and well represented here. From the preface—which only deals with the cataloguing itself, the historical and paleographical aspects of the collection being doubtless left for future treatment—we learn that the work was commenced with the collaboration of the late Dr. Haas, of the British Museum; and doubtless to him we owe in part the complete system of references to printed literature, as to which he was, perhaps, the first authority. We note a single, though an important omission under this head. The great South Indian collection of Upanishads (Nos. 493, 494), noticed also in the preface, was printed at Madras in 1883, in the same character, the Telugu, and in nearly the same order, as in the MS. Reserving more detailed comment for the completion of this great work, we may say that the present instalment, under the auspices of able scholars like Drs. Eggeling and Rost, gives promise of a book worthy to take its place beside the great catalogues of Weber, Burnell, and Aufrecht.

PRINCE IBRAHIM-HILMY, in compiling his two volumes on *The Literature of Egypt and the Soudan* (Trübner), has turned his five years of enforced exile from Egypt to most excellent purpose, and is to be congratulated on having brought to an end a work which not only reflects credit upon the compiler, but will be of the greatest use to the student of antiquity in general, and to the Egyptologist in particular. Egypt, her people and her history, have been from very ancient times the favourite themes of study for all nations. Her traditional contact with the Jews has drawn to her the close attention of all people interested in revelation, and the far-reaching influence of her learning and civilization upon the western nations of Europe still affords a fascinating study for the learned of all countries. The Greek historians delighted to describe the "manners and customs" of the inhabitants of the Nile valley, and their example has been steadily followed by Mohammedan, Christian, and other writers. Before the successful attempt was made in 1821 to read the Egyptian hieroglyphs, the books and papers upon Egypt and her ancient language were already legion; and since that time the literature of the subject must have doubled itself. Up to the present one of the chief difficulties which the beginner in hieroglyphics has encountered is the inability to find out what has and what has not been done. Egyptologists have been compelled to get their papers and books published when and wherever a chance presented itself. The result is that their writings are scattered about in many out-of-the-way periodicals, a sight of which it is often not easy to get, except in a library like that of the British Museum. Hence it is quite possible for a student to work for days at an Egyptian text, and then to find out accidentally that it was published long

ago. To all students Prince Ibrahim-Hilmy's bibliography will be invaluable; but the usefulness of the work can only be thoroughly appreciated by the person who shall one day devote himself to writing the history of the decipherment of Egyptian hieroglyphics. As is to be expected in the first edition of a book of this kind, there are several misprints and omissions. For example, under the entry "Caliphs" no mention is made of the printed edition of Uṣyūtī's "History of the Caliphs," nor of the English translation of that work by Major Jarrett. Under "Gautier" "Le Roman de la Momie" is mentioned, but no reference is made to the English translation, which was published about two years ago. There are entries of several books and papers which have no right to be in an Egyptian bibliography; for example, Schrader, "Der Elste Jahr des Kambyses"; Bezold, "Kurzgefaßter Ueberblick" (vol. i. p. 378), &c. An unfortunate confusion of persons occurs in vol. ii. p. 458, where Mr. Wright's "Empire of the Hittites" is attributed to Prof. William Wright of Cambridge. Much time and labour must have been spent by Prince Hilmy in compiling this most useful book, and every student should be very thankful for it. The two volumes contain 856 double-column quarto pages, upon which are printed no fewer than twenty-one thousand entries. Prince Hilmy would add greatly to the value of his work if he would publish a supplement to it every year or two.

IN a closely-printed catalogue of 116 pages, styled *Bibliography of the Eskimo Language* (Washington, Government Printing Office), Mr. Pilling, the Chief Clerk of the United States Geological Survey and Bureau of Ethnology, has made a laborious attempt to collect the titles of the various publications in the remotest way bearing on Eskimo linguistics. To any one, no matter how familiar he might be with the subject, this would be a serious task. But when the compiler resides in a country far removed from the best sources of information, and does not possess a personal acquaintance with the people whose tongue he discusses from the bibliographical point of view, the result must be regarded as little more than a "mémoire pour servir." Accordingly, while giving Mr. Pilling due credit for great diligence and amazing accuracy, it would be misleading the student to pronounce his list quite exhaustive. In reality, though he has visited some of the European libraries—including that of the British Museum, which, next to the private collection of Major Powell in Washington, contains the largest number of works bearing on Eskimo philology—he does not seem to have ransacked those of Copenhagen; yet in that city are preserved some of the choicest materials for the history of the Greenland tongue, both printed and in manuscript. Nor, though the compiler seems to have been in communication with Dr. Rink, is the roll of that Arctic authority's contributions to the theme of the bibliography so complete as might have been expected. For instance, we do not find any notice of that most interesting of all Eskimo works, the autobiography of Hans Hendrik, the Greenland dog-driver, which Rink translated in 1878; and Mr. Pilling seems unacquainted with Giesecke's list in Brewster's "Edinburgh Encyclopædia," Lange's "Oversigt over Grönlands Flora" in the "Meddelelser om Grönland," and the oft-quoted "Florula Discoana" in the "Edinburgh Botanical Transactions" for 1868, all three of which contain the native names of the more familiar plants besides other incidental philological information. Nor does Mr. Pilling appear to have seen any of the curious Eskimo and Danish price lists of goods sold at the posts of the Kongl. Grönlandske Handel, which are certainly valuable from a linguistic aspect. These "Niorkutigssat Orssutdlo Akess Nalunaerutict" are issued every year, though, naturally, they do not circulate much beyond the limits of Greenland. Again, while professing to take cognizance of

any papers in which there are even scattered Eskimo names, he entirely omits Fabricius's famous "Fauna Groenlandica," which contains full lists of the names of the Northern animals; and while very properly referring to the memoir on the Northern Cetacei in the Admiralty's "Arctic Manual" for the sake of its Eskimo names, he does not note that the monographs on the land mammals and seals are quite as useful for the same reason. Nor do we find any mention of Hölböll's and Reinhardt's papers, which abound with Eskimo zoological names, or of the numerous sketches and stories of Frii Rink, though they are studded with Greenland vernacular expressions. O'Reilly's "Greenland" is given, though that work is now generally understood to have been a literary mystification. As a rule, however, Mr. Pilling is scrupulously accurate, and he is careful to mention what copies he has seen and what titles he obtained secondhand. Among the acquisitions entering into the latter category must be reckoned his conclusion that Kleinschmidt's "Renseignements sur les Premiers Habitants de la Côte Occidentale du Groenland" is translated into Eskimo as "Sinerissap Kavdlunā Karfligita." This is not a book at all, but a map with Eskimo names published separately about seventeen or eighteen years ago. We also note the absence of Beck's "Kingurleet Innub," &c., printed in 1759. In spite, however, of these and a few similar errors and omissions, Mr. Pilling's bibliography is a meritorious work, for which earnest toilers in the fields of Arctic philology and geography will not be stinted in their gratitude. Indeed, when this long roll, containing hundreds of papers and books on one obscure language, all arranged under their authors' names, is glanced over, even the specialist is apt to be appalled. Yet this bibliography of the Hyperboreans' speech is simply an instalment of a fuller one on the languages of North America, the rough proof-sheets of which printed for private distribution amounted to 1,136 quarto pages.

Book Prices Current is a welcome effort on the part of Mr. Stock to record the prices obtained at auction during 1887. As we have already had an article on the subject, we need do no more now than recommend this volume as indispensable to booksellers, and highly useful to collectors, who will now be able to have an approximate idea of what they have to give for books and not be tempted to plunge recklessly. It is to be hoped that Mr. Stock may continue the issue of this record, which is well printed and properly indexed. But why has he misnamed and killed Mr. Smalley? Is it at Mr. Quaritch's instigation?

ANTIQUARIAN BOOKS.

A good history of heraldry is much wanted, but it should be undertaken by an enthusiast of the right sort. By a man who had a large share of mediæval learning ecclesiastical and secular, some poetry in his nature, and a love for common things, a work could be produced that would have great charm for every cultured person; but the various little books with which we are continually favoured are in no sort helpful. Their authors one copy another, and the old misconceptions linger on, and half justify, if they do not altogether excuse, the contempt and hatred with which the sturdy Radicals of the last generation viewed a "science" which they thought had been invented of set purpose with the intent of flattering the oppressive classes. That the instinct for symbolism should seize upon the old tribal and personal cognizances which it found ready to hand, and form on their basis a picture-language, was a thing of course. That this beautiful symbol-speech was at first connected in any but the most remote manner with those things which constituted aristocratic privilege those who have examined seals and sculpture well know. It was not, indeed, until long afterwards, when coats of arms became subject to the

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heralds and when these officials became incorporated, that the decline took place, and that which had once been a free growth became a thing fenced in by iron rule, and used only for the sake of marking off what old Anthony Wood used to call "gentilitial families." Any history of heraldry to be worthy of the name should deal at least as fully with times of growth as with those of stagnation or decay. Mr. E. H. Renton's *Heraldry in England* (Wyman & Sons) is not worse than many others that we have seen; it is, indeed, in one respect better. The engravings scattered through its pages are, for the most part, pleasant to look upon, and that is something, considering the nightmare dreams to be found in many modern books of the same class. The objection to Mr. Renton is that he tells us nothing that was not at hand elsewhere, and that there is nothing in the way of telling the old things which in any way enlarges or modifies our conceptions. The only use the book can be, as far as we can see, is to be consulted as a dictionary. There is a glossary at the end—painfully incomplete, it is true, but accurate as far as it goes—which will be found of service by many.

Year-Book, 14 Edward III. Edited by L. O. Pike. (Rolls Series.)—There are several points of interest in this volume of the Year-Books, on which, as on its predecessors, the editor has evidently bestowed much labour. Attention may especially be drawn to the light here thrown on the method for redressing error in the Court of Exchequer previous to the constitution of the Exchequer Chamber (31 Edward III., cap. 12). A writ of error of 15 Edward III. leads the editor to investigate this question, and to discuss a curious record of 11 Edward III., which attracted the attention of Sir Edward Coke, and which "contains the most authoritative account of the relation of the Exchequer to the other courts." Mr. Pike bases on this record a really startling discovery, namely, that "the existing 'Red Book of the Exchequer' is not the original 'Liber Rubeus.'" His argument, briefly, is that the original rolls, *temp. Edward III.*, mention the enrolling of this record in the 'Red Book of the Exchequer,' whereas the entry of it in the existing 'Liber Rubeus' was made not earlier than the days of Henry VI. Considering the authority and status of this venerable volume, it is impossible to accept on such evidence so revolutionary a thesis. We venture to think that its author has misunderstood the entry on the rolls, and that it cannot possibly bear the meaning which he assigns it. Mr. Pike would seem to be fond of surprises, for he darkly hints his doubts as to the date of the famous 'Dialogus de Scaccario.' His mention, however, of a "Bishop of St. Alban's" in the reign of Edward III. is probably only a case of "misdescription," such as, we fear, would have lost him his case in the days of which he writes. A very curious case "de corrodio non concedendo" concerning the Abbey of Creake, in Norfolk, suggests to him "a suspicion that it may be the same" as one concerning the Abbey of Colchester, in Essex. After careful perusal of both cases we fail to see any other ground for this suspicion than that both the names begin with C. On the who'e, however, Mr. Pike's work in this somewhat dreary sphere deserves much commendation.

BOOKS FOR TOURISTS.

Ireland: its Health Resorts and Watering Places. By D. Edgar Flinn, F.R.C.S. (Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.)—Mr. Flinn's comprehensive list of Irish health resorts, comprising fifty-four seaside places, five inland and nine mineral-water health resorts, will surprise many who have not studied the natural advantages of Ireland, and will prove useful both to the English tourist and to those among his countrymen who need change of air and scene, and are unwilling to face the disadvantages of a long journey.

The information has been collected with much care, and in a few pages we learn the best seasons of the year for the various localities; where we may look for bracing weather, where escape east winds, where water, drainage, and hotel accommodation are good, and where the largest rainfall is to be expected. In Ireland, as in England, the rainfall is the weak point of watering-places; and though, as Mr. Flinn most truly says, we "escape the oft-times distressing glare of an over-brilliant sunlight," we pay for this privilege with a great amount of wet, grey, showery, and broken weather. No doubt the Southern sunshine may be bought too dear, and to many invalids the fatigues of a long journey, the cutting winds, the dust, the sudden variations of temperature, the ill-heated rooms and ill-drained towns, and, above all, the anxieties and depressions of exile, may outweigh the advantages of a winter in Southern Europe. A short purse and home ties, too, debar many persons from going south, and those who dread the cold may learn from Dr. Flinn that one may escape the east winds within fifteen miles of Dublin, and that sheltered Queenstown, to say nothing of the warmer, but less accessible Glengariff, is as mild as Torquay, and considerably milder than the Undercliff or Hastings. The very great kindness and sympathy which an invalid is almost certain to command in an Irish hotel or lodging-house are an advantage to which Mr. Flinn by his nationality is precluded from alluding, but it is no small comfort to a sick person to feel that his sufferings, far from arousing the resentment that too often adds to the burden of sickness away from home, kindle the goodwill of all around him, and that no attentions that relieve him will be rendered grudgingly or be thought a trouble.

MR. LUND'S volume, *Como and the Italian Lakeland* (Allen & Co.), is rather bulky and sadly lacks an index; but it will be found useful by the leisurely and conscientious tourist who is not concerned about "doing" a given sight in a given time, but can afford to loiter at his own discretion. It contains an immense amount of somewhat heterogeneous information collected by a sensible and cultivated writer, who seems to be of most industrious disposition. The result is a praiseworthy book.

MESSRS. PHILIP send us a second edition of *The Tourist's Handbook to Great Britain and Ireland*, by Mr. Albut. It is a useful handbook for those who like beaten tracks, and seems intended mainly for Americans. The same publishers send us a *Panorama from the Stugunöe*, published at Bergen, and a *Pocket Guide to Bergen*, in English and German.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MR. JAMES RUNCIMAN has put together in a forcible and readable manner a number of stories illustrating the life of "the scoundrel classes" and episodes in it, in which he affects to be a loafer frequenting a public-house the resort of persons on the way to becoming habitual criminals. The value of the book, which he calls *The Chequers* (Ward & Downey), would have been greater if he had pledged himself to the accuracy of his facts as drawn from experience. If he does write from experience he must have very peculiar gifts and have enjoyed unusual opportunities. No one would read the book for amusement, or at least would close it satisfied only with such amusement as may be got from it. The author's object has been to attract the attention of people who would not be attracted by mere facts to the vile pastimes of classes who in the end may be more dangerous than those who are called the dangerous classes: the nearly habitual drunkards, the poachers, rabbit-coursers, low "sporting" men, and the broken-down rascals who began life with a good education. Mr. Runciman has done his work effectively. His next task should be to help towards suggesting

some way of dealing with the scoundrel classes, who tend to increase in all large towns. It would be interesting to hear his opinion on the various schemes which have been more or less vaguely suggested.

A VOLUME of 290 closely printed pages, Blue-book size, has been issued this year from the 'Civil and Military Gazette' Press at Lahore, under the title of *Malcolm's History of Persia (Modern) edited and adapted to the Persian Translation of Mirza Hairat*, with Notes and Dissertations by Lieut.-Col. H. M. Court, 15th Bengal Cavalry. From the introduction it appears that the book comprises, as far as possible, the original English text of Sir John Malcolm, distinguishing by consignment to footnotes those portions that have not been rendered into Persian by the Mirza. "Wherever," says Col. Court, "Malcolm is sufficiently near the translation, I have let the original stand; but wherever there is any considerable difference, I have given a literal translation, and have also added the omitted passages in the foot-notes. I have also noticed in the foot-notes any peculiar words or expressions that struck me as necessary. In this way I hope both the student for the High Proficiency Examination in Persian and also scholars in vernacular schools will have a good aid in helping them to render both English into Persian and also Persian into English." As no mention is made of the *raison d'être* of the Persian translation referred to, it may be well to recall its origin. When Col. Goldsmid was at Kerman in 1866, Muhammad Isma'il Khan, then governor of the province, displayed towards him so much genuine kindness and hospitality, and aided him so materially in the further prosecution of his journey into Baluchistan, that the traveller naturally wished to make some small present to his host in acknowledgment of the good treatment received. Questioning the latter on the description of souvenir he would like forwarded from Bombay, he was told by him that there was but one thing he cared for, and that was a translation into his own language of Malcolm's 'Persia.' His father had been Sir John's *mihamdar*; he himself, as a child, had been taken on the knee of the illustrious English envoy; he wished to read and understand what "Malcolm Sahib" had recorded of his country and countrymen. Through the appreciative consideration of Sir Bartle Frere, at that time Governor of Bombay, Col. Goldsmid's representation of the circumstances obtained Government sanction to a grant of money for the work required, and Mirza Hairat, an intelligent Persian residing in India, was entrusted with its execution. Unfortunately, the kind-hearted old Governor of Kerman died while the translation was in progress; but the first of the two volumes was presented to his son by the officers of the Perso-Baluch Frontier Commission on passing through his capital in the winter of 1870. The second volume is that which has now been reproduced in English at Lahore, as above described; but it is intended to supplement it with vol. i. should general support be accorded to the present experiment. That a book mainly intended as a personal gift should have been found available as a means of facilitating for Englishmen the study of an attractive and important Oriental tongue, if not a wholly unforeseen result, cannot be other than an eminent cause of congratulation to those with whom originated the idea of the Persian translation of Sir John Malcolm's 'History of Persia.'

WHY it should have been thought desirable to publish a new abridgment of the *Arabian Nights' Entertainments*, with a preface repeating the story of the original introduction of the tales into, and their subsequent career in, Europe, when so full an edition as Sir Richard Burton's, in the popular form given to it under Lady Burton's superintendence, has been just issued, may perhaps be accounted for by the persistently

fascinating character of the book. But it is not every scholar or critic who will agree with the Rev. Mr. Townsend that Dr. Jonathan Scott's version recommends itself for general adoption as "less elevated, difficult, and abstruse than that of Lane." Such adjectives are somewhat strong qualifications of a work which has achieved a tolerably wide popularity. The purification of the text, so that "the most innocent-minded maiden may read them aloud to her brothers and sisters without scruple or compunction," and the addition of notes to "point out to the youthful scholar what he reads is not merely romance, fable, and invention," are both most laudable objects, and in these respects the new edition may be commended to the notice of a large circle of readers. They must, however, be prepared to put up with old-fashioned transliterations of Arabic names as well as annotations not always the most appropriate, and to forego all critical requirements that cannot be easily satisfied. Moreover, they should, to all intents and purposes, be "young people." The illustrations, like the cover, are showy and conspicuous. Messrs. Warne & Co. are the publishers.

We have on our table *Merchandise Marks Act, 1887, a Complete Digest of its Sections*, by H. C. Richards and H. Smith ('Warehousemen and Drapers' Trade Journal Office), — *Life of Daniel O'Connell*, by J. A. Hamilton (Allen & Co.), — *Among the Cannibals of New Guinea*, by the Rev. S. McFarlane (London Missionary Society), — *Bibliography of the Siouan Languages*, by J. C. Pilling (Washington, Government Printing Office), — *History and Geography of Wales*, compiled by an Owner of Welsh Land (Jarrold & Sons), — *Virgil's Georgics*, Books I. and II., abridged from Prof. Conington's edition by the late Rev. J. G. Sheppard (Whittaker), — *A Manual of the Type-Writer*, by J. Harrison (Pitman), — *Political Economy*, by E. C. K. Gonner (Sutton), — *A Short Text-Book of Political Economy*, by J. E. Sykes (Rivingtons), — *Plotting; or, Graphic Mathematics*, by R. Wormell (Waterlow), — *Cotton Manufacturing*, by C. P. Brooks (Spon), — *Report of the Metropolitan Board of Works, 1887* (The Office), — *Silkworms*, by E. A. Butler (Sonnenschein), — *Dressmaking Lessons*, by Myra (Myra & Son), — *Turbans and Tails*, by A. J. Bamford (Low), — *Newton Dog-vane*, by F. Francis (Spencer Blackett), — *Amelia Jane's Ambition*, by C. Onslow (Bristol, Arrowsmith), — *Tin*, by E. Bosanketh (Fisher Unwin), — *Jewish Portraits*, by Lady Magnus (Fisher Unwin), — *As a Bird to the Snare*, by G. Warden (Bristol, Arrowsmith), — *A More Excellent Way*, by C. Howell (Sonnenschein), — *Burglar Bill*, by F. Anstey (Bradbury & Agnew), — *Darkness and Light*, by N. Vandal (Sonnenschein), — *Cloudriffs at Twilight*, by W. B. Greene (Putnam), — *Chants of Labour*, by E. Carpenter (Sonnenschein), — *Poems in the Modern Spirit*, by C. Catty (Scott), — *St. Paul at Lystra* (Hatchards), — *The Practical Value of Christianity*, by the Rev. J. B. Nichols and C. W. Dymond (Trübner), — *Peace, the Voice of the Church to her Sick*, by the late Rev. F. Morse (S.P.C.K.), — *Old Letters*, by J. B. M. (Glasgow, Bryce), — *The Armour of Light, Sermons*, by the Rev. G. Prothero (Rivingtons), — *Cochinchine Francaise, Excursions et Reconnaissances, No. XXX.* (Saigon, Imprimerie Coloniale), — *La Donna nella Famiglia e nella Società*, with a Preface by Angelode Gubernatis (Rome, Trevisini), — *Ceux de Podlipnaia, Roman traduit du Russe*, by Neyroud (Paris, Savine). Among New Editions we have *The Justice's Note-Book*, by the late W. Knox Wigram, J.P., edited by W. S. Shirley, M.P. (Stevens & Sons), — *Memorials of Herne, Kent*, by the Rev. J. R. Buchanan (Stock), — *Lives of the Tudor and Stuart Princesses*, by the late Agnes Strickland (Bell), — *Culmshire Folk*, by the Author of 'John Orlebar' (Cassell), — *The Heir of the Ages*, by J. Payn (Smith & Elder), — *A Burmese Maid*, by the Author of 'Reginald Vernon' (Trübner), — *The Second Son*, by Mrs. Oliphant (Macmillan), — *An*

Analysis of Wit and Humour, by F. R. Fleet (Allen & Co.), — *Sketches in Prose and Verse*, by F. B. Doveton (Low), — *Poems of the Plains and Songs of the Solitudes*, by T. B. Peacock (Putnam), — *The Higher Life in Art*, by W. Bayliss (Allen & Co.), — *Nature's Hygiene*, by C. T. Kingzett (Baillière). Also the following Pamphlets: *Rational Banking versus Bank Monopoly*, by O. E. Wesslau, edited by B. Cooke (Stock), — *Where shall I Get the Most for my Money?* by J. Allen (Mack), — *The Mysore Gold Mine*, by a Permanent Shareholder (Wilson), — *Perforated Stones from California*, by H. W. Henshaw (Washington, Government Printing Office), — *Musical Pictures*, by L. C. Fletcher (W. Reeves), — *Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Considered Historically*, by R. J. Cust (Kegan Paul), — *Irish Grievances*, by T. Hankey (Wilson), — and *The Church of England and the Teaching of Bishop Colenso*, by the Rev. Sir George W. Cox (Ridgway).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Taylor's (Rev. W. M.) *Peter the Apostle*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl. Tuthill's (C. A. H.) *Origin and Development of Christian Dogma*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.

Law.

Easterby's (W.) *History of the Law of Tithes in England*, 7/6 Hallett's (S.) *Executors and Trustees*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.

History and Biography.

Kelly's (Mrs. Tom) *Memories*, imp. 18mo. 2/ swd. Kirkpatrick's (J.) *Octocentenary Festival of the University of Bologna*, June, 1888, 12mo. 3/6 cl.

Geography and Travel.

Brown's (H. A.) *A Winter in Albania*, cr. 8vo. 10/6 cl.

Philately.

Cornish's *Interlinear Keys: Annals of Tacitus*, Book 1, with Literal Interlineation, translated by T. M. Warlow; *Xenophon's Cyropaedia*, Book 5, with Literal Interlineation, translated by T. J. Arnold, 18mo. 2/6 each, swd.

Melliet's (L.) *Le Français par le Français*: Part I, *Accidence*, 12mo. 2/ cl. Xenophon's *Memoranda*, Books 1 and 2, with Introduction and Notes by G. E. Underhill, 12mo. 3/ cl.

General Literature.

Appleton's (G. W.) *A Terrible Legacy*, 12mo. 2/ bds.

Burgess's (E.) *English and American Yachts*, 4to. 42/ cl.

Chaytor's (H.) *Secrets of National Finance*, roy. 8vo. 3/6 cl.

Cooper's (A. C.) *Business Man's Vade Mecum*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.

How to Obtain a School of Musketry Certificate, 16mo. 3/6 cl.

Lewis's (J. W.) *Handbook for Buyers and Sellers*, cr. 8vo. 3/6

Little One's Own Souvenir, edited by Mrs. E. Day, 3/6 cl.

Wild's (Rev. J.) *Talks on the Times*, 12mo. 3/ cl.

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Bruno (G.): *Le Opere Italiane, ristampate da P. de Lagarde*, Vol. 1, 13mo.

Bugenhagen's (J.) *Briefwechsel*, hrsg. v. O. Vogt, 10m.

Gabelentz (G. v. der): *Confucius u. seine Lehre*, 1m. 50.

Leadrain (E.): *La Bible, Traduction Nouvelle*, Vol. 4, 7fr. 50.

Weiss (J.): *Der Barnababrief*, 2m. 80.

Fine Art.

Collection H. Hoffmann: *Antiquités décrites par W. Fröchner*, 50fr.

Redon (O.): *La Tentation de Saint Antoine*, Texte de Flaubert, 55fr.

History and Biography.

Cleophrus (C.): *Rom u. Mytilene*, 2m.

Mémoires du Marquis de Sourches, Vol. 8, 7fr. 50.

Monod (G.): *Bibliographie de l'Histoire de France*, 9fr.

Schterbatow (Prince): *Princie Paskévitach, sa Vie Politique et Militaire*, Vol. 1, 1782-1832, 15fr.

Troeger (C.): *Die Memoiren d. Marshalls v. Gramont*, 2m. 40.

Philology.

Comicorum Atticorum Fragmenta, ed. T. Kock, Vol. 3, 16m.

Gundermann (G.): *Julii Fronto Strategemata*, 1m. 60.

Hotop (A.): *De Eustathii Proverbii*, 1m. 60.

Lukas (F.): *Die Methode der Eintheilung bei Platon*, 6m. 80.

Miller (T.): *Euripides Rhetorius*, 1m. 80.

Olpp (J.): *Nama-deutsche Wörterbuch*, 3m.

Rigveda, übers. von A. Ludwig, Vol. 6, 9m.

Rothstein (M.): *Quæstiones Lucanæae*, 3m.

Schmidt (J. O.): *Ulixes Comicus*, 1m.

Schwarz (E.): *Varronis apud Sanctos Patres Vestigia*, 2m. 40.

Science.

Basian (A.): *Allerlei aus Volks- u. Menschenkunde*, 2 vols. 18m.

Finsch (O.): *Ethnologische Erfahrungen aus der Südsee*, Part 1, 10m.

Haecel (E.): *Die Radiolarien*, Parts 3 and 4, 45m.

General Literature.

Anthologie Belge: Vol. 1, Prosauteurs, 25fr.

Witt (Madame de): *Sous tous les Cieux*, 2fr.

THE BOOK OF THE DEAD.

THE Trustees of the British Museum have acquired a magnificent hieroglyphic papyrus containing a recension of the Book of the Dead. It was written for a royal scribe called Ani, who

was a man of great importance in the early part of the period of the rule of the kings of the nineteenth dynasty over Egypt, about 3,200 years ago. The papyrus is quite complete, the first and last vignette having been preserved intact. A character is missing here and there, but the whole of the damage wrought upon it by time is very much less than that which has befallen the great Harris papyrus. The papyrus of Ani is 76 ft. 10 in. long and 15 in. wide, or nearly 2 ft. longer than the celebrated hieroglyphic papyrus of Neb-seni, which is considered a very high authority among papyri. The style of writing on the papyrus of Ani is identical with that of the papyrus of Hu-nefer, which we know of a certainty was written during the reign of Seti I.; also the manner in which the characters are formed is the same in both. The readings of several parts of the papyrus of Ani have been carefully tested by Mr. Renouf, who pronounces them to be important and to indicate a respectable antiquity. This philological evidence, taken together with the facts deduced from the style of ornamentation, the texture of the papyrus, &c., proves that the papyrus of Ani was written during the fourteenth century B.C., and that a good recension of the Book of the Dead was copied. The papyrus of Ani is not remarkable for a correct text only. Towards the middle of it there is found a copy of a chapter which is not found complete anywhere else. M. Naville has printed the fragments of this chapter, the 175th, from a manuscript at Leyden; but as the top and bottom of every column of writing are wanting, it is quite impossible to translate it. Every chapter in this papyrus is illustrated by one or more vignettes of extraordinary beauty, many of them being of very rare occurrence. The colours with which they have been painted, though most delicate, are apparently as fresh now as when they were first laid on. A group of weeping women, which forms part of the vignette of the first chapter of this papyrus, is particularly well painted, and the drawing has been executed with great skill and spirit. Many of the vignettes have explanations in hieroglyphics which are of importance, for they decide several points in Egyptian mythology which up to the present have been doubtful. A discussion of some of these, by Mr. Renouf, will appear shortly in the next number of the *Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archaeology*. We are glad to be able to state that the Trustees of the British Museum have decided to reproduce the whole of this unique papyrus in full colours, with descriptions of the vignettes, introduction, &c., for the use of scholars and those interested in Egyptian art and archaeology.

THE ELEVENTH REPORT OF THE HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

APPENDIX, PART V.

THE family papers of the Earl of Dartmouth furnish a mass of valuable material for the biography of three generations of statesmen who occupy prominent places in the history of their own times. In addition they partially supply a long regretted hiatus in our Admiralty records by the preservation of numerous ships' journals and a quantity of miscellaneous information concerning naval affairs during a most momentous crisis in our maritime history. To the naval historian at large therefore, and especially to the future historian of the two Dutch wars of the reign of Charles II., and to the industrious biographers of Pepys, these papers will prove simply invaluable. We have alluded on a previous occasion to the good service rendered by them in the compilation of Col. Davis's monograph on the English occupation of Tangier. The general historian has likewise proved the value of this collection, though more sparingly, and the student of the history of the Revolution will now have a great opportunity of supplementing the solid labours of Dalrymple, and still more of checking the brilliant pages of Macaulay.

William Legge, who founded the prosperity of the family in the seventeenth century, was one of the ablest and most devoted supporters of the Royalist cause during the Civil Wars and Interregnum. It was something for a contemporary partisan to win the cold praise of Clarendon, and still more for a deserving Cavalier to recover his old position at the Restoration with even an increase of honours. The former Lieutenant General of Ordnance was, however, too useful an official to be conveniently shelved, and perhaps it was to his zeal and integrity that England owed the efficient state of the ordnance during the darkest period of her naval and military administration. The report opens with a series of letters addressed to Col. Legge by Prince Rupert, which contain much interesting gossip concerning foreign politics and society. It is worth noting that in one of his letters the prince expresses an earnest hope that a sick relative may not fall into the hands of the Frenchified physicians "soe lett blode and dye." Another of the colonel's correspondents during the period which followed the Restoration was the Duke of Ormonde, then Viceroy of Ireland. The veteran lieutenant-general necessarily took an active part in the Dutch wars of this reign, but the interest of the family papers from this time to the Revolution is transferred to his son George, the famous admiral and first Baron Dartmouth. George Legge entered the navy at a very early age, and acquired during these wars a sufficiency both of glory and prize-money. When he was barely twenty we find him, sailor-like, making fierce love to a young lady. "Gentle George," as he was called by his family, writes thus resolutely to his father on the subject: "The old Ladye is very cautious of her daughter, and seemes fearfull I shall incadge her affections before things are agreede, whiche truely I doe endeavor as much as in me lyeth, though the mother selome is from us." He proposes further that "if the young lady liked of it, we should goe to Church without any farther trouble and serimony on either party." This letter is highly characteristic of the blunt and fearless seaman who retrieved the reputation of our navy from the lowest depths of ignominy, and who founded a new school of naval commanders, conspicuous for genius and enterprise, and rigid in discipline, but lax in their political morality, and in some notorious cases prone to sensual indulgences.

A considerable portion of this report is occupied by the political correspondence of Lord Dartmouth during the crisis of the Revolution. This correspondence leaves little doubt as to the admiral's political creed, which may be described as comprising in the first place love of his country and a corresponding hatred of France; secondly, reverence for the established religion and the Constitution with which it was bound up; and thirdly personal regard for his old master James II. For the subjects of contemporary strife, free Parliaments and the rest, he avowedly cared nothing, though, indeed, as a ruler he probably preferred William III. — with whom he had one great bond of sympathy, hatred of France — to the Stuart king with whose fortunes his father and himself had been so long and closely connected. Therefore, while he mourned in James Stuart the loss of a friend and benefactor, he easily brought himself to accept the new government, and placed his services at its disposal without any apparent reservation. William, however, seems to have distrusted Dartmouth from the first, and this suspicion has been commonly justified by the supposed discovery of the latter's complicity in the treasonable correspondence of Preston and Clarendon with the Court of St. Germain only two years later. His position, indeed, was one of exceptional difficulty, on the eve of the Revolution, between the conflicting claims of professional obedience and private friendship, apart from any considerations of loyalty. We find the admiral receiving letters of the same date from

the king, exhorting him at all hazards to save the fleet and to cover the flight of the infant Prince of Wales; and from the Prince of Orange and the Whig lords, requiring his allegiance to the Constitution, and pointing out the necessity of preventing the escape of one who was likely to prove "a second Perkin Warbeck." Then followed the flight of James himself, the rising of the Protestant mob in London, and the arrest of such evil ministers as had not already "scampered." Lord Faversham had already guaranteed the acquiescence of the army in the new state of things, and had taken steps to avert bloodshed; and almost simultaneously Lord Dartmouth placed the fleet at the disposal of the Prince of Orange, and commenced on his own responsibility to purge it of Popish officers. The unpopularity of these latter in both arms of the service had probably considerable influence upon these pacific dispositions, though here, as at the crisis of the Armada, the majority of respectable Catholics were not disposed to accept deliverance at the expense of patriotism; and bravadoes of the type of Sir Edward Scott, whose excesses as Governor of Portsmouth are related here, and of a certain sea-captain convicted about this time of cheating a French marquis, his prisoner, and starving his officers, must have greatly discredited the Roman Catholic cause.

The best friends of James II., like honest Lady Barbara Dartmouth, however "pertickelery amasinge" they may have deemed the new aspect of affairs, had the sense to admit that in the king's absence the duty of his officers was towards the nation, and that the greatest advantage that could accrue to either party was from the Prince of Orange's coming "to quiet things." There is also a letter of this date which elucidates an obscurity in a well-known passage of Macaulay, who attributes the fatal seizure of the Lord Mayor of London merely to the shock of witnessing Jeffreys's wretched plight when arrested in the sordid disguise of a collier, whereas the revulsion of feeling is more easily explained here by the abject behaviour of the cowardly tyrant in prostrating himself and kissing the worthy mayor's hand. Here, too, is printed the spirited letter of Lord Dartmouth to the king, urging him to desist from the unconstitutional project of sending the Prince of Wales out of the country. The prince's proper place, the admiral insisted, was at his parents' side in the capital. Little did he or any other loyal and undaunted subject guess that the king himself was secretly resolved on a precipitate flight.

There is a gap in the papers of the first Lord Dartmouth for the period between his somewhat needless dismissal from the command of the fleet and his reappearance in the character of a Jacobite conspirator. That Dartmouth in the bitterness of his political disgrace spoke and even acted foolishly there seems to be little reason to doubt; in fact he frankly admitted his foolishness, and he at least was not alone in disgust at the excesses of a vindictive Whig majority and the rapacity of an alien court. Nevertheless it is difficult to credit him with any treasonable intentions in the face of the convincing denial which he gave to the accusations of a malicious informer. We read in the journal of his examination how he opened his heart to the councillors who interrogated him as to old colleagues and friends, and with their friendly assistance wormed out the secret of the miserable revenge of which he was the victim. "I see this is villainy," he at length exclaimed. Then he was reluctantly committed, at first to free confinement under the charge of a messenger, and afterwards to the Tower, where his proud spirit succumbed to the persecution of the party that found a hero and martyr in Torrington.

The correspondence of the second Baron and first Earl of Dartmouth is of a far more commonplace character. This nobleman was a graceful courtier and respectable politician, whose sedate-

ness was duly rewarded with the seals of office as Secretary of State, and was utilized as an admirable screen for the machinations of Bolingbroke and his confederates against the Hanoverian succession. A very characteristic letter of Swift's is, perhaps, the gem of Mr. Secretary's correspondence, and there is also an amusing quatrain, perhaps by the same hand, at the expense of "those who did conspire, for to bring in James Esquire," together with some extracts from minutes of Council relating to the barbarous duel between the Duke of Hamilton and Lord Mohun. The main interest of the present report is continued during the reign of George III. in the important correspondence of the second Earl of Dartmouth, grandson of Queen Anne's Secretary of State.

As Secretary for the Colonies between 1772 and 1775, Lord Dartmouth was engaged in the active policy of George III. and Lord North for crushing the rising spirit of the New England colonists. Included in the same correspondence are also some interesting notices of Indian affairs. The saddest aspect of this wanton provocation of a singularly loyal population is here presented to us in a long series of neglected warnings, the most important of which is given in the eloquent protest addressed to the earl by John Wesley. The chief historical importance of this portion of the report is, perhaps, to be found in the somewhat later newsletters from Quebec and Halifax during the incursion of the New England rebels and their native allies in 1775 and the three following years. The regrettable animosity displayed on both sides, and alluded to here in the episode of the cartel shot into the town of Quebec on the point of an arrow, was due, we learn from other contemporary sources, to the alleged ill-treatment of the prisoners on both sides. In this connexion the correspondence before us may be conveniently collated with the adventures of the famous rebel colonel, Ethan Allen, which have been narrated by Mr. Stevens in his recent work on the campaign in Virginia. The Historical Manuscripts Commission must certainly be congratulated on the production of a report of such many-sided interest, and one which is further rendered more than usually readable by the graceful paraphrases of the editor.

SALES.

The celebrated Paston letters were bought in at a high reserve at the Frere sale at Christie's on Tuesday. Nearly the whole of the Norris MSS., including the two splendid collections of Norfolk church notes by "honest Tom Martin" and Antony Norris, were purchased by Mr. Walter Rye.

The following books realized high prices at Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge's rooms last week: Theophrastus, *De Historia et Causis Plantarum*, from the library of Diane de Poitiers, 200*l.* *Hore Beate Marie Virginis*, illuminated manuscript on vellum of the fourteenth century, 39*l.* Shelley, *Queen Mab*, 1813, 19*l.* 10*s.* *Snape, Anatomy of the Horse*, 1683, 20*l.* *Bewick, History of Quadrupeds and British Birds*, large paper, 1790-1821, 29*l.* *Browning, Bells and Pomegranates*, 1841, 14*l.* *Burns, Poems*, first edition, 1786 (title inlaid), 75*l.* *Combe, English Dance of Death*, in the original twenty-four numbers, 1814, 25*l.* *Cruikshank, The Humourist*, 4 vols., 1819, 20*l.* 5*s.* *Collier, Reprints of English Literature*, 17 vols., 37*l.* 10*s.* *Biblia Sacra Latina*, manuscript on vellum, with Anglo-Norman ornamentations (imperfect), 50*l.* The Bible known as the Great or Cromwell's Bible, printed in 1539 (wanting several leaves and stained), 50*l.* *Burns, Queen Mary's Lament*, the original autograph manuscript, 26*l.* *Brontë, Jane Eyre*, first edition, 1847, 10*l.* 5*s.* *Dorat, Fables*, on thick paper, 1773, 24*l.* 10*s.* *Hannay (P.), Philomela*, 1622, 29*l.* *Heures à l'Usaige de Rome*, printed on vellum, 1500, 28*l.* 10*s.* *La Fontaine, Contes et Nouvelles (Fermiers Géné-*

raux edition), 1762, 37. Lamb, Prince Dorus, 1811, and three other children's books, 24*l.* Missale ad Usum Ecclesie Sarisburiensis, 1555, 26*l.* 15*s.* Hoare, History of Modern Wiltshire, 6 vols., 1822-43, 40*l.* Lambert, Description of the Genus Pinus, 1828-37, 49*l.* Patten, Expedition into Scotland by Edward, Duke of Somerset, 1548, 30*l.* Ruskin, Modern Painters, 5 vols., 1856-60, 22*l.* 15*s.* A collection of views, caricatures, &c., relating to the public gardens of London, 27*l.* Shaw, History and Antiquities of Staffordshire, 2 vols., 1798, 27*l.* The Bishops' Bible, printed by Richard Jugge in 1568, 56*l.* Total realized by the sale, 3,986*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

BOROUGH ENGLISH IN GENESIS.

MR. ALMARIC RUMSEY shows himself more ingenious than just in confining his lengthy reply to a reiteration of his original cavils. Even if he had originally any excuse in confining himself to the statements of my first letter after being especially referred to "more detailed confirmation" elsewhere, he has that pretext no longer, and might have referred to my article in the *Archæological Review*, if only as a matter of literary courtesy. He excuses himself because in the first instance I "did not mention the word 'abstract' or 'condense' in the article itself." But I mentioned that my letter only contained "some of the main results," and referred elsewhere for "detailed confirmation." However, I think Prof. Rumsey shows a wise discretion in sticking to his "texts" and refraining from dealing with the larger questions which I raised, and I am quite prepared to meet him even on his own level of merely verbal criticism, leaving the subject-matter of my theory for discussion with some more courageous opponent. If I were content to meet quibble by quibble I might point out that there has been nothing in my original statement of some of the facts on which I base my hypothesis which has been touched by Mr. Almaric Rumsey's texts. "Abraham must have been younger than Haran since he is everywhere regarded as contemporary with his nephew Lot; Isaac is younger than Ishmael, Jacob younger than Esau; Joseph is the type of the youngest son, while Judah is the youngest son of the first batch of Leah's children."

The only point which Mr. Rumsey actually traverses in this statement is that about Abraham. Even he will not deny that tradition is unanimous in regarding Isaac as younger than Ishmael, Jacob than Esau, and Judah than Reuben, Simeon, and Levi. As regards my statement that "Joseph is the type of the youngest son," I was, of course, referring to the legends about him while still in Canaan, and the impression they leave on the mind of the ordinary reader of the Bible. Mr. Almaric Rumsey does not see how this bears upon my theory, which is somewhat surprising in a professor of jurisprudence. I am endeavouring to find traces in Hebrew tradition of a time when the youngest son was regarded as the heir, and it is surely in point to bring forward the importance given by tradition to Joseph while he was the youngest son. The fact that Benjamin was regarded as born after him, so far from weakening, really strengthens my position, since Benjamin is represented as treated by Jacob with the same care.

With regard to my statement about Abraham being regarded as the contemporary of Lot, Mr. Almaric Rumsey congratulates himself on my not having replied to the argument he deduces from Gen. xii. 4, 5, "Abram was seventy and five years old.....and took Sarai his wife and Lot, his brother's son." My answer to this was to refer to Gen. xi. 31, the bearing

* I might have added Rachel, Benjamin, and Ephraim, which are, indeed, my strongest cases, but my more immediate object was not so much the establishment of the fact of junior-right in Genesis, of which the "survivals" are so numerous and striking, as to point out the light which my theory throws upon the unedifying narratives of the book.

of which Mr. Rumsey, incomprehensibly enough, does not see, even thinking that I quoted it by accident. If, to use Mr. Rumsey's words, "the reasonable conclusion from the words 'took Lot his brother's son'" is that Lot was at that time a child or youth under the guardianship of Abraham," i.e., that Lot was sixty or sixty-five years younger than Abram, a similar conclusion should be drawn from the words, "And Terah took Abram his son, and Lot the son of Haran his son's son, and Sarai his daughter-in-law," which would at once make such a disparity between the ages of Abraham and Lot an impossibility. In fact, the verse xii. 5, which Mr. Almaric Rumsey thinks so crushing, contains in itself the refutation of the conclusion he would draw from it. For Abram "took" not alone "Lot, his brother's son," but also "Sarai his wife," who may certainly be regarded as her husband's contemporary; Sarai was sixty-five years old at the time. Again, the verse xi. 31, which seems to Mr. Rumsey quoted by accident, bears on the other point which he made with regard to Terah's children, viz., that even if Abraham were younger than Haran, he may have been older than Nahor. For in verse 29 Nahor is mentioned as married in similar terms to those in which Abraham's marriage is referred to, and yet in verse 31 he is left behind by his father Terah, the "reasonable conclusion" from which is that he was no longer under his father's authority as Abram was, and was, therefore, older than the latter. As regards the argument from the order in which the names are mentioned (Gen. xxxi. 53; Josh. xxiv. 2), it would only be natural that those who regarded themselves as the descendants of Abraham would put him first. The only verse in which the order is put forth as genealogical is xi. 26, which I dealt with in my article in the *Archæological Review* before Mr. Rumsey's letter appeared (p. 334, note). Mr. Rumsey also indulges in a crow of triumph over the fact that I took no notice of his argument on this point drawn from my trusting to order to prove Bethuel was the youngest son of Nahor, and disregarding it in the case of the verse xi. 26. I thought that even Mr. Rumsey must be conscious that his point was but a rhetorical one, and could be turned quite as well against him. If he trusts to order to prove Abram the eldest, he must allow the junior-right of Bethuel; if he denies its validity in the case of Bethuel, his objection in the case of Abram falls to the ground. To paraphrase a familiar phrase, he cannot claim to win if the obverse of the medal makes its appearance, and at the same time not to lose if the reverse turns up. Mr. Almaric Rumsey may, perhaps, ask why I make a difference in the two cases. I will instruct him in that elementary point of Biblical criticism. The tradition which makes Bethuel the youngest of Nahor's children is not inconsistent with any other statement; that which makes Abram older than Haran cannot be reconciled with the many passages I have quoted which make Lot, Haran's son, nearly the same age as his uncle Abram. In fact, this is just one of those cases in which modern criticism sees traces of conflicting traditions embodied in different sources, and as I am dealing with the earliest traditions I adopt that which has the vivid colour of definite detail, and reject a "late and systematizing" verse."

I understand that Mr. Rumsey sees now that his objection to the junior-right of Isaac is futile since he has learnt from Chronicles that Keturah was only Abraham's concubine. If he looks again at the two verses to which I referred him (Gen. xxv. 6 and 9) he will find the same information there, since in verse 6 it is said the concubines' children were sent away during Abraham's lifetime, and in verse 9 Keturah's children are not present at the burial of Abraham. Again, his demur to Rebekah's being younger than Laban is so feeble that it scarcely demands a reply, except that Mr. Rumsey makes such an unfair use of my silence in such cases. The fact

that Laban receives the guest (Gen. xxiv. 31), takes the bridal gift (53), makes conditions (55), and gives the parting blessing (60) is sufficient to prove his authority over Rebekah; while the point made by Mr. Rumsey, that he acts in concert with his parents on some of these occasions, really tells, as usual, against him, since it would be absurd for Laban to do so if younger than a sister who has still her nurse with her (59).

Mr. Rumsey's remarks on my views about Judah contain such a mass of misconceptions that it is quite evident that he fails to grasp them. One example will suffice: "Mr. Jacobs thinks he can see traces of the time when Reuben, Simeon, Levi, and Judah (he means, of course, even after the birth of Issachar and Zebulon) were regarded as the only sons of Leah." The words I have italicized are a revelation into Mr. Almaric Rumsey's mental processes. He evidently thinks that I regard the "births" of the tribal heroes of Israel as historic events referring to historic individuals. I must confess that it never occurred to me that one who presumed to "protest in the name of just criticism" on a point of Biblical criticism should be so ignorant of its very elements as to think that any one professing to make a contribution to it would hold such views. The misconception is the more glaring as I expressly intimated my adhesion to the opinion of those who regard the genealogies of Genesis as expressing the Hebrew method of putting their views of political geography and ethnology.

I have now dealt with Mr. Almaric Rumsey's objections at much greater length than their intrinsic importance merits. I have done so as they seem to me an interesting example of the attitude of so many persons in this country towards the intricate problems of Biblical research. They seem to think that this is one of the subjects that any fellow can understand. They regard the whole Bible as derived from a single source, and consider any one text as good as any other. They ignore all inconsistencies between text and text, being unaware that it is by these inconsistencies that modern Biblical critics are enabled to trace the growth and divergence of tradition before the records were written down. They know not that by the genius of Dr. Tylor the method of survivals has been elaborated, by which archaic customs can be traced back from mutilated and obscure remains existing when the customs themselves have died away, and cannot know, therefore, that it is no argument against the existence of those customs to point out that such survivals are obscure and mutilated. And yet they sometimes, on the strength of such qualifications, combined with the possession of a Cruden's 'Concordance,' presume to lecture those who, at any rate, know the complex nature of Biblical problems and have some acquaintance with the methods by which such complexities can be best resolved.

JOSEPH JACOBS.

270, Strand, W.C., July 25, 1888.
We may point out to Mr. Rumsey that the *Archæological Review* is advertised every month in the *Athenæum* and in the *Academy*. Messrs. W. H. Smith or any newsagent or bookseller of standing could have told Mr. Rumsey that the *Review* was published by D. NUTT.

* * * We cannot insert any more letters on this subject.

'BEATUS RICARDUS MARTYR ATQUE PONTIFEX'
THE 'Acta Sanctorum' of the Bollandist Fathers, the 'Dictionnaire Hagiographique' of Pépin, and even Stadler's comprehensive 'Heiligen-Lexicon' will be searched in vain for a record of the "Blessed Richard, martyr and bishop," nor has the following office of his martyrdom hitherto been recorded. Yet he was an English archbishop, put to death on English soil not longer ago than the fifteenth century. It will be worth while, then, to remind our readers of our chief authority for the scene, and

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to print the newly discovered office which commemorates it.

Richard le Scrope, Archbishop of York, was put to death by King Henry IV. at York on June 8th, 1405, after the suppression of rising in which the Earls of Nottingham and Northumberland, with others, were implicated, and which culminated in the formal excommunication of the king by the archbishop. We have a precise and authentic narrative of the death scene from the hand of Clement Maydestone, printed in Wharton's 'Anglia Sacra,' pars ii. (Lond., 1691), p. 369, and in Raine's 'Historians of York' (Rolls Series, 1886), vol. ii. p. 306. But Maydestone does not confess that his account is based on, and in some parts taken verbatim from, a narrative by Thomas Gascoigne, probably a nephew of the very William Gascoigne who boldly refused to conduct the trial of the archbishop, and certainly connected by marriage with the Earl of Westmoreland who was the chief agent in the suppression of the revolt. The narrative is printed in J. E. T. Rogers's 'Loci e Libro Veritatum (Thomae Gascoigne),' and the MS. from which it is taken bears corrections in the handwriting of the author himself.

The office which follows is interesting not only for its corroboration of the details of the death, but also because it has hitherto escaped notice, and perhaps only exists in one MS. Moreover, it was probably in vogue only in the neighbourhood of York, and only during the remaining years of Henry IV.'s reign—that is to say, until about 1413. The MS. which contains it is marked 'Lat. Liturg. f. 3' in the Bodleian Library, and was acquired in 1887. The identification of the Richard commemorated is due to the Rev. W. D. Macray, who wrote a short account of it in the *Athenæum* of August 27th last, p. 280. The office is preceded by a full-page illumination of the decapitation.

Beatus Ricardus Martyr atque Pontifex.

Dives virtutibus dura sustinuit
Pollens candoribus ut rosa rubuit
Pro spone iuribus uiuens occubuit
Quinque uulneribus dum polum adiit.

Scroben purificat a sordi criminum
Et scopam ordinat sanguinem proprium
Sic ruens recipit rigoris gladium
Et procul quodque placium.

Post donum Spiritus in luce zinzie
Willelmi presulis fulgenti iubare
Est palam proditus sed nimis callide
Litigant nebulos mortis dirissime.

In domo propria mitescens sisitatur
Ubi iusticia dire comprimitur
Iniusti iudicis sensa deprimuntur
Sine responso sic nece plectitur.

Uirgo sponsus & pastor populi
Martyr uiuens triumpho nobilis
Nous Abel succedens uesteri
Sic extra portam fit datum funeris.

Pelle placula pastor piissime
Iam sine macula regnus equalissime
Dissolue uincula litis nequissime
Astringe federa pacis firmissime.

Versiculus. Pro nobis ora quesumus
Ricardo martyr Christi
Qui petens quinque vulnera
Mortem pertulisti.

Oremus.

Oratio. Deus cuius uirginatus mundum sanguine suo
replenitus, ut populus suum proprio cruento sanctificaret, extra portas Ierusalem passus est, presta quesumus
et beati Ricardi martiris tui atque pontificis precibus &
meritis adiuti a peccatis omnibus exauum, Christi sanguine
sanctificemus, atque portas mortis deuanteas portas Syon
agrediamur, et in celesti Ierusalem eternalem gloriemur,
per eundem Dominum nostrum Iesum Christum.

Stanza 1. The "Sponsa" is, of course, the Church; compare stanza 5. "Quinque vulnera" refers to the archbishop's speech to the executioner: "Fili, mortem meam Dea tibi remittat, et ego tibi remitto, rogans te intime ut des michi cum gladio tuo quinque vulnera in collo, que intendo sustinere pro amore Domini nostri Iesu, qui pro nobis obediens usque ad mortem quinque vulnera principalia pacienti sustinuit."

Stanza 2. "Scroben" and "scopam" are allusions, in the style of the time, to the name of the archbishop!

Stanza 3. "After the gift of the Spirit, in lack-light, when the day of Bishop William was bright." In 1405 Whit Sunday fell on the 7th

of June, the martyrdom being on the 8th, the day on which William Fitzherbert, Archbishop of York, died in 1154. *Zinzia* does not seem to occur in lexicons, but taken in connexion with *zinziare* and *zinzelare* can hardly mean anything but what is here suggested, the lark first heard in the early morning light.

Stanza 4. "In domo propria," i.e., at Bishopthorpe, the archbishop's own manor, where the king was staying at the time. "Sena" appears to represent *cena* rather than *scena*, "depro-
mire" then having its special sense of fetching or providing a meal, and the allusion being metaphorical, as though the judge feasted his eyes on the slaughter.

Stanza 5 seems to refer to the quarrels of Henry IV. with France. FALCONER MADAN.

P.S.—I must not omit to notice the valuable references on this subject supplied by Mr. J. H. Wylie in the *Athenæum* for November 5th, 1887, p. 604. The date of the Bodleian MS. is, to judge by the handwriting and especially the illuminations, not later than the beginning of the fifteenth century. The Latin poem printed in Wright's 'Political Poems' (Rolls Series), ii. 114, is quite independent of the above office and much longer. The versicles and prayer about the martyrdom printed in *Notes and Queries*, 2nd S. i. 489, are also quite different and independent, so that the Longleat Missal is still to be sought.

THE POPE COMMEMORATION.

THE proceedings opened on Monday evening, July 30th, with a water *fête*, during which the reach of the Thames on whose Middlesex bank stands Pope's villa (now occupied by Mr. Henry Labouchere), the grotto (the only part remaining in its original condition), and the church (in which Pope is buried) were all brilliantly illuminated. The river was gay with music and boats decorated with Chinese lanterns. Most of the company visited Pope's grotto. On Tuesday afternoon, July 31st, the Loan Museum in the Town Hall, Twickenham, was opened with a speech by the president, Sir Mountstuart E. Grant Duff, introducing the address on Pope by Prof. Henry Morley. Among others who were present were Lady Grant Duff, Lady Freake, Mr. W. J. Courthope, Mr. Austin Dobson, Mr. Sam. Timmins, Mr. Edmund Gosse, Mr. E. King, Mr. W. Senior, Mr. C. J. Thrupp, Mr. Vincent Griffiths, Mr. F. C. Hodgson, Mr. H. M. Cundall, Col. Thompson, Mr. John Underhill, and Mr. H. R. Tedder (honorary secretary). Prof. Morley's able and interesting discourse extended to a little over an hour, and was listened to with attention by a considerable audience, who, when the president declared the museum to be open, adjourned to the rooms where the objects are exhibited, and which presented an attractive appearance.

The committee have succeeded in bringing together a remarkable collection, extending to 325 articles, which are lent by over seventy persons, including the Queen, the Duke of Sutherland, Earl Spencer, the Earl of Wharncliffe, Earl Fortescue, Lady Freake, Lady Dorothy Nevill, Lord Braybrooke, Sir C. W. Dilke, Sir Theodore Martin, Sir A. J. Arbutnot, Mr. J. Darell-Blount, Mr. J. Murray, Mr. Dobson, Mr. Gosse, Col. Grant, Mr. Alfred Morrison, and Mr. J. Eliot Hodgkin.

The typographical aspect of the catalogue is creditable to the Richmond printer who has produced it. It has been compiled by Mr. Austin Dobson, Mr. R. F. Sketchley, Mr. J. E. Hodgkin, Mr. Cundall, and Mr. Tedder, the sub-committee in charge. The museum contains a very extensive series of early editions of Pope's works, many noteworthy autographs and MSS., as well as oil paintings of Pope, the two Blounts, Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, Queen Anne, Arabella Fermor, the heroine of the 'Rape of the Lock,' together with miniatures and drawings. The array of portraits of Pope's friends and

contemporaries is nearly complete, and the exhibition includes an almost perfect set of views of Pope's house and Twickenham as it was in the early part of the eighteenth century. The original clay model by Roubiliac, converted into terracotta, lent by Mr. John Murray, occupies a conspicuous position. The personal relics include a cast from Pope's skull, a walking-stick, malacca cane, teapot, chair, mantel-glass, casket, and other articles formerly in the possession of the poet.

The committee may be complimented upon the extent and variety of the objects they have collected, as well as on the rapidity with which the whole arrangements have been organized within the space of six weeks. The museum closes to-day (Saturday).

Literary Gossip.

WE understand that Lord Stanhope has given authority to Mr. Murray to publish his father's "Notes of Conversations" with the Duke of Wellington, 1831-51.

'FLOWER PIECES AND OTHER POEMS,' by Mr. William Allingham, with two designs by D. G. Rossetti, will shortly be published by Messrs. Reeves & Turner.

MR. W. J. COURTHOPE's long-expected 'Life of Pope' is now in the printer's hands, and will, it is hoped, be published in November. This life, together with a very full index to the works, will form the completing volume of Mr. Murray's "Library Edition" of Pope, nine volumes of which are already out.

MR. EMANUEL GREEN, F.S.A., has now completed for the Somerset Record Society part i. of his work entitled 'The Survey and Rental of the Chantry, Colleges, and Free Chapels, Guilds, Fraternities, Lamps, Lights, and Obits in the County of Somerset, as returned in the 2nd Year of Edward VI., A.D. 1548.' This will be followed by part ii., showing the dispersion of the various properties as recorded in the set of documents known as the "Particulars of Grants," which will form the fourth volume of the Society's publications. In part i. an important document discovered by Mr. Green at the Land Revenue Office is now for the first time printed.

MR. DICKINSON has at press for the same society the Somerset portion of the document known as 'Kirkby's Quest.' The transcript made *temp. Hen. VIII.* has for the purpose been collated with the fragment of the original return preserved among the class of "Lay Subsidy Rolls" at the Public Record Office.

WE have to record the death of Mr. W. H. Hart, F.S.A., who was for some years on the staff of the Public Record Office. At the time of his decease Mr. Hart was engaged on an edition of the Ramsey Cartulary, in conjunction with the Rev. Ponsonby Lyons, for the Rolls Series. In 1867 Mr. Hart finished the 'History and Cartulary of St. Peter's Abbey, Gloucester,' in three volumes, for the same series. He devoted much attention to the subject of early charters, and compiled for the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Reports of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records a calendar of royal charters which occur in letters of inspeximus, exemplification, or confirmation, and in cartularies, ranging from the time of Æthilberht of Kent to the reign of Henry I. He contributed one or two reviews to this journal, his last being

one of Sir G. Duckett's Cluni charters. Mr. Hart was a corresponding member of the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy.

MR. STANLEY LANE-POOLE will write the chapter on Egypt for the new 'P. & O. Company's Pocket-Book,' which we announced last week.

THE Corporation of Penzance, at a special meeting held the latter end of last week, resolved to confer the honorary freedom of the borough on Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps, in recognition of his services to the town in connexion with its public library.

CARLYLE's youngest sister, Mrs. Aitken, died on the 27th of July, at her residence, The Hill, Dumfries. She was a woman of fine character and strong intelligence. She very often appears in the biography and letters, usually under her family *sobriquet* "The Craw," given on account of her black hair.

THE *Jewish Quarterly Review*, edited by Messrs. C. Montefiore and I. Abrahams, which we mentioned some time back, will appear with the Jewish new year (September—October). The first number will contain a paper 'On the Origin of the Book of Zechariah,' by Canon Cheyne; an article 'On the Significance of Judaism for the Present and the Future,' by Prof. Graetz; 'The Ten Tribes,' by Dr. Neubauer; 'Jewish Dogma,' by Mr. Schechter; and 'The Jewish New Year and its Liturgy,' by Herr Friedmann, the learned editor of various Midrashic books. Contributions for following numbers are promised by Canon Driver, by Prof. Sayce, by Dr. Friedländer, and others. The *Quarterly* will also devote a short article in every number to the bibliography of new books bearing upon Hebrew and rabbinical literature.

THE preparation of the 'Chaucer Concordance,' which has been discontinued for some years, is about to be resumed. Mr. Graham, who has the work in hand, has issued a circular for the Chaucer Society, showing the work done, and asking for help in writing out the slips of several 'Canterbury Tales,' nearly all the minor poems, 'Troilus,' 'The Astrolabe,' and the translation of Boece. Full information can be obtained from Mr. Graham, 64, Mount Pleasant Road, Southampton.

THE will of the late Mr. John Heywood, the well-known Manchester bookseller and publisher, has been proved, and the nett value of the estate is £22,290. The amount will doubtless surprise many booksellers, who in the present fierce competition find a difficulty in making both ends meet; but it must be remembered that, apart from bookselling, Mr. Heywood was in a large way of business as a wholesale news-vendor, besides being a printer and wholesale stationer, and having an extensive school furniture manufactory.

AT the recent L.L.A. examination of the University of St. Andrews, 553 women entered for examination at twenty-four different centres. Taking a joint view of all the subjects in which candidates entered, we may say that passes were obtained in 642 instances and honours in 156. The subjects most affected were English, "Education" (which we suppose means what the Germans call "Pädagogik"), and French.

THE English Dialect Society will next week issue to the members its publications for the present year, namely, 'A Berkshire Glossary,' by Major B. Lowsley, R.E., and 'A Glossary of Words used in the Neighbourhood of Sheffield,' by Mr. Sidney O. Addy. Along with these the Society will send out part ii. of the Catalogue of the English Dialect Library, containing a list of the works added since the issue of the first Catalogue in 1880. This special collection of dialect books, pamphlets, and manuscripts has been made under the supervision of the Society, by purchase and gift, and is deposited in the Central Free Library at Manchester, where the works may be consulted by any one interested in the study. When the first Catalogue was compiled the collection consisted of 567 works. The additions since made bring the number up to 820. The Sheffield Glossary contains a selection of personal and place-names, a few illustrative specimens of dialect poetry and literature, and notes on the folk-lore, games, and customs of the district.

DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES has collected a considerable sum for the Boston Medical Library, and is engaged on an article on New England dialects for Mr. Leland's book on 'Americanisms.'

MR. SAMUEL LONGFELLOW, brother and biographer of the eminent poet, has printed, for private circulation, fifty copies of his own poems—chiefly hymns—under the title 'A Few Verses of Many Years.'

WALT WHITMAN has in a condition nearly ready for publication a collection of poems to be entitled 'November Bougs,' and a biographical essay on Elias Hicks, founder of the "Hicksite" or rationalistic branch of the Society of Friends.

PROF. JOHNSON, of the College of the City of New York, is preparing for publication the letters of John Jay, the first Chief Justice of the United States.

THE death is announced of Mr. Gay, the real author of the 'History of the United States' which bears Mr. Bryant's name.

A NEW edition of Mr. Marion Crawford's 'With the Immortals,' in two volumes uniform with the earlier editions of the previous works of the same author, will be published in a few days.

THE four volumes of "Readers" recently published under the title of 'Suggestive Lessons in Practical Life' by Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., have been adopted by the School Board for London. We praised them at the time of their appearance.

DR. ARNOLD SCHRÖER, of Freiburg, has just completed his critical edition of the Anglo-Saxon Rule of St. Benedict, from the late tenth or early eleventh century MS. in the library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, No. 178, collated with MS. Corp. Chr. Coll. Oxon. 197; the Cotton MSS. Titus A. iv., Faustina A. x., and Claudius D. iii.; and an important fragment in Wells Cathedral Library.

WE regret to learn that the venerable Mr. George Bancroft, the historian of the United States, who is as old as the century, has met with an accident. When walking along the verandah of his cottage at Newport, he fell and rolled down the steps leading to the garden. Happily no

bones were broken, and his medical adviser hopes that he may soon recover from the shock, which was severe to a man of his great age. Despite his advanced years, Mr. Bancroft was able till this accident to continue his historical studies.

DR. MAX LEHMANN gave at a recent séance of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin an interesting account of several hitherto unpublished works of Frederick the Great. They all belong to the last period of the king's life, dating from May, 1782, to November, 1784, and bear respectively the titles of 'Considérations sur l'État Politique de l'Europe (May 9th, 1782)', 'Réflexion sur l'Administration des Finances pour le Gouvernement Prussien,' and 'De la Politique.' The two first-named works bear the character of political testaments, whilst the last seems to be a fragment only of a larger work, and destined to be a continuation of the king's memoirs.

IT is still *Goethe und kein Ende*. A marble tablet bearing a medallion of Goethe has been put up on the Brenner Pass to celebrate his journey to Italy.

WE sincerely regret to hear of the death of Dr. Bonitz, the distinguished scholar whose edition of 'The Metaphysics' was known to every Aristotelian scholar. He was a Hammarian, born in 1814, but he was most of his life a teacher in Berlin and a professor in Vienna. He greatly promoted the study of both Aristotle and Plato, and also did excellent work as a critic of the text of Sophocles and Thucydides, besides being versed in the Homeric question. He was also a high authority on educational matters.

ONE of the most active and promising of recent Swedish novelists, Madame Victoria Benedictsson, who wrote under the pseudonym of "Ernst Ahlgren," died suddenly during a visit to Copenhagen on the 23rd of July. She was born on the 6th of March, 1850. Her first collection of tales appeared in 1884, and since then she has published volume after volume in rapid succession. One or two short dramatic works by Madame Benedictsson have been produced at the Royal Theatre in Stockholm.

AN English edition of the popular French weekly *Paris Illustré* will shortly be produced from week to week in Great Britain and the United States. The enterprise is to be undertaken by the firm which published *Art and Letters* simultaneously with the French original.

WE intend to publish next week the first of a series of three papers, entitled 'Facts about Junius,' by Mr. Fraser Rae, in which the chief evidence advanced in support of Sir Philip Francis being Junius is subjected to a critical examination. In the second article some points which have hitherto been overlooked will be set forth, and these will weaken, if they do not wholly break, the chain of reasoning which appears fairly strong in the pages of Mr. Twistleton's book and which Mr. Chabot deduced from comparisons between the handwriting of Junius and Francis.

THE Chief Parliamentary Papers of the week are Education, England and Wales. Report of Committee of Council, 1887-88 (3d.); Employers' Liability Bill, Report of Grand Committee (4d.); Railway and

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Canal Traffic Bill, Report of Grand Committee (4d.); Debates and Proceedings in Parliament, Report of Committee (4d.); Civil List Pensions, 1887-88, Return (4d.); Switzerland, Literary and Artistic Union, Accession of Luxembourg (1d.); Mines, Reports of Inspectors for 1887 (5s. 3d.); and Consular Reports—Netherlands, Trade of Amsterdam for 1887 (1d.); United States, Trade of San Francisco for 1887 (1d.); Egypt, Trade of Alexandria for 1887 (1d.); Turkey, Trade of Salonica for 1887 (2d.); Italy, Trade of Palermo for 1887 (2d.); and Belgian Commercial Museum at Antwerp (1d.).

SCIENCE

The Story of Creation. By Edward Clodd. (Longmans & Co.)

As Mr. Clodd says in his preface that there is probably not a new idea in the whole of this book, it need not detain a critic long. We are inclined to think that a reader coming to it without any special knowledge of any one of the sciences may read it with profit and also with pleasure: with profit, because he is likely to rise from it with a definite idea of what is meant by evolution, and of the line of argument adopted by those who think they can explain the present condition of the universe by reference to the evolutionary hypothesis; and with pleasure, because the dogmatic theological method of entreaty and vituperation combined, which has not always been absent from manuals of evolution, is not apparent here. A specialist might be inclined to envy the wide range of knowledge exhibited by Mr. Clodd, and will doubtless do so till he comes to his own domain. Should that happen to be animal morphology, he would, for grounds some of which it may be for the advantage of future editions to state, become doubtful of Mr. Clodd's exactness, and suspect that acquaintance with text-books is limited to those that are somewhat antiquated. For example: the specimen of *Archæopteryx* in the Natural History Museum is not "the only known specimen"; there is in the Berlin Museum a most instructive specimen, which was discovered in 1879, and has been made the text of an important memoir by Prof. Dames. Sea-lilies, when found, are found in such large numbers that they can hardly be said to be "now rare." The inclusion of various worms with the Crustacea or Insecta under the head of *Annulosa* is quite an ancient classification; by adopting it in the way he has done Mr. Clodd has cut off altogether the lower worms, which are most instructive from the evolutionist's point of view. By making no reference to the parasitic worms he has lost an opportunity of demonstrating that evolution has been effected by descent as well as by ascent in the scale of organization; and by taking no notice of the peculiarities of *Peripatus* he has failed to make use of one of the most powerful weapons offered him by comparatively recent research. The implied distinction between the slits of the shark and the gills of a bony fish is an egregious blunder. The discovery by Gegenbaur of the striking structural differences between the mammary gland of the lowest and all

other mammals forbids us to assert that the young duckbill "lives on the milk which the mother pumps," until the character of the mammary secretion of the monodelphis has been exactly investigated. The Edentata are not all toothless, and the two words ought not to be treated as synonymous. We do not know what Mr. Clodd's view of the Irish question may be, but we note that in his classification of the races of man he enumerates Germans and English and Anglo-Americans separately, but takes no count of the Celts. We hope he does not include them under the Hottentots!

Some passages, such as the varying use of "rudimentary structures" and "vestiges of organs" for similar parts, and the assertion that Mr. W. B. Spencer discovered "a small eye in the back of the head of the Hatteria lizard in New Zealand," demonstrate carelessness of a somewhat marked kind.

The old Greek who brought a brick of his house to show how it was made was not such a fool as most men think; and if Mr. Clodd's house has many such bricks as those which we have offered as samples, it must be an unsafe edifice. Wise chiefs put their oldest masters to teach their youngest boys, and it may be that Mr. Clodd has not yet acquired the depth of knowledge which enables him to write a manual of evolution. We are afraid we must be content to admire his courage more than his research. The unskilled reader will, perhaps, say the work is *magnifique*; if so, we can only answer, "mais ce n'est la science."

The Australian Race: its Origin, Languages, Customs, Place of Landing in Australia, and the Routes by which it spread itself over that Continent. By Edward M. Curr. 4 vols. (Melbourne, Ferres.)

FROM the dedication of this work it appears to have been published by the Government of Victoria through the influence of the Hon. J. F. Levien, Minister of Mines. Like its predecessor, Mr. R. Brough Smyth's 'Aborigines of Victoria,' its publication does great credit to the liberality of the colonial authorities. Besides abundant information as to the customs of the blacks of Australia, it contains about three hundred vocabularies of the languages of the different tribes, collected for the author by officials and other residents in all parts of the Australian continent and in Tasmania. Mr. Curr supplied his correspondents with lists of typical words, and has thus obtained materials for comparison of savage dialects which should be a mine of wealth for the student of primitive philology.

The author acknowledges that his inquiry was set on foot by a suggestion from Mr. Hyde Clarke in some remarks addressed by him to the Anthropological Institute in 1877 on the affinity between the aboriginal languages of Africa and of Australia, inspired by the communication to that body of a number of reports on the languages and traditions of the natives made to the Government of New South Wales. Comparisons of this kind can only safely be made from a large number of examples collected by different observers. Individual inquirers will frequently fall into error from

misunderstandings either on one side or the other between themselves and the natives. Mr. Curr gives some curious instances of this, as where Major Mitchell reported from inquiries on the spot that the native name of the river really called Waaring was Bayungan:—

"No doubt the black of whom he made his inquiry replied 'indunge,' that is, I don't understand, and the major took down the phrase, as nearly as he could, as the name of the river. Another mistake of the same kind seems to have occurred in connection with the word *monero*, pronounced by the whites *manera*, whence the name *Manera* plains. Though the tribes have names for every remarkable spot in their territories, they have seldom collective names for large areas; hence it seems probable that the Englishman who first saw the plains had a Sydney black in his party who, on being asked their name, replied 'mancer,' or I don't know."

Mr. Fison has remarked the extraordinary divergence of the Australian dialects, and that even among terms of kinship, where, if anywhere, similarity might be expected, there is the widest difference; and has pointed out that here is a rich field for the philologist if he enter upon it now—a few years hence it will be a desert. It will be matter of general consent, therefore, that in procuring and publishing so vast a collection as these volumes contain of vocabularies of the numerous tribes of Australian aborigines, Mr. Curr has rendered a signal service to the scientific inquirer. He has also been able to show that, notwithstanding the divergence in certain particulars, there is sufficient resemblance in others to satisfy any one that all the Australian languages are derived from a common source; and from this and other evidence he asserts that all the tribes of Australia are descended from one source—probably, indeed, from one shipload or canoeful of persons who originally found their way to its shores. It is unfortunate, however, that in drawing up his lists of typical words Mr. Curr has not given sufficient attention to those *nuances* of relationship which previous writers have considered to be very important.

Affinities in language, manners, and customs may be adduced to show that the Australian black and the African negro are nearly related; but how are they to be reconciled with the differences in physical structure? Mr. Curr is driven to the suggestion of a crossing of blood with some other race, but what race he has not found evidence to show. The only linguistic hint he is able to offer is that the words common for foot and hand in Australian languages are similar to the same words in Siamese; but he is wise enough not to lay too much stress on this resemblance. The question of the place of landing of the Australian race he answers by stating that it reached Cape York from the south, and not from New Guinea; and the time of it he fixes as a very remote one. The study of the Australian before he passes away is the best guide, therefore, to the primitive condition of the races to which he is allied.

The marriage customs of the Australian aborigines are remarkable and complicated. They form an important link in the chain of argument by which McLennan, Sir John Lubbock, and others have sought to ascertain the primitive condition of savage life in

respect of the relations between the sexes. Sir John Lubbock holds that the primal connexion between man and woman was one of communal marriage; that is, that every man in the community had equal possession of every woman in it. The Rev. Lorimer Fison, in his elaborate and ingenious analysis of the Australian system, holds that it points to a primitive condition of class marriage, in which every man of one class had an equal right to the possession of every woman of another class. The lamented Mr. McLennan held that the evidence pointed to a primitive condition in which the idea of kinship was unknown, and his views on this question have recently been expounded and illustrated by Mr. Gomme. Mr. Staniland Wake, however, has reasserted the ties of kinship, and reverts to the view that the family is the primitive unit. Mr. Curr meets all these theories with an explanation which has the merit of simplicity, if it does not satisfy all the other conditions of the problem. He acknowledges that he has not made ethnology a study, and it may be that he has not fully appreciated the force of the arguments drawn from the survival of mysterious customs in other races, and their existence in widely distant parts of the world, to support the theory of a primal condition, common to all savages, from which the Australian systems have been derived. On the other hand, it must be admitted that the explanation that the Australian limitations, as they now exist, originate from the repugnance of the peoples to the ancient systems of communal or class marriage, implies something like an inversion of the principles of evolution, and a return to the theories of cataclysm, which have been generally discredited in other branches of science. These several brilliant conjectures carry us back to a state of society from which the existing customs are a revolt, and not a development. Hence Mr. Curr's criticism of Mr. Fison is not without justice when he complains of his using the present tense in his theoretical restoration of supposed past ideas, and then telling the reader emphatically that he must be understood as referring to the past. Thus, after an elaborate statement in the form of a rule, "Marriage is communal. Every Kumite is theoretically the husband of every Krokigor," and so forth, Mr. Fison turns over a fresh page, and heads a new division of his subject with the words "the regulation given above is the ancient rule." In fact, it is a conjectural restoration of what Mr. Fison supposes to have been an ancient custom. The existing practice, as known to exist in the majority of the tribes and observed by many previous writers, is difficult to explain with brevity and without the use of names or symbols. Every tribe is divided into at least four classes; no man may marry in his own class; the children of a marriage between persons of the first and second classes belong to the third or fourth; the children of a marriage between the third and fourth to the first or second. Where the number of classes is greater, as eight or a possible sixteen, the scheme becomes more complicated; but the choice of wives is wider, as only the two classes to which the parents belong are prohibited. The result will be that, as some of a man's own class are certain to be, and all

may be, near of kin to him, he is prohibited from marriage with them; and as the prohibition subsists till after the next generation has passed, there can be no marriage between persons related to each other in any degree nearer than the fourth. The prohibition of consanguineous marriages is, therefore, equal in extent to that prescribed by European civilization, and includes a great number who would not be deemed in Europe to be related at all, as well as the anomalous first cousin. There is, of course, no question of affinity involved, unless, indeed, something of the sort is implied in the very general custom that a man is not allowed to speak to his mother-in-law, or a woman to her father-in-law. Mr. Curr's explanation of the reason for this elaborate system is that it is intended to do that which it certainly most effectually does—to prevent the possibility of consanguineous marriages. He is compelled, however, to leave unexplained the reason why savages so low in the scale of humanity as the Australian aborigines should have conceived so powerful a repugnance to such marriages as to induce them to adopt so ingenious and intricate a means of rendering them impossible. No Australian will give such a reason, or is even capable of arguing the question; all he has to say in explanation of any custom is that "our people always did so," which is, indeed, all that many higher races have to say for many things they do.

Mr. Curr has been fortunate in obtaining a large number of reports from the northern and western territories of the Australian continent, from which it may be gathered that in all the tribes the system of class marriage, in its more or less complicated form, prevails. He has even succeeded in obtaining a vocabulary from Bishop Salvado, of New Norcia, whose symbolical marriage "tree" he reproduces. Other customs, to which Mr. Curr devotes much attention, appear not to obtain among the tribes of the coast, but to exist among the inland tribes. These are circumcision, and an incident of the admission of a youth to manhood, which Mr. Curr not inaptly calls the terrible rite. He suggests as the design of circumcision the preventing the youths from getting into mischief with the young wives of old chiefs; the relief would be so temporary, and the custom has existed, without any such motive, in so many parts of the world, that we hesitate to accept the explanation as sufficient. The other rite, first recorded, as we believe, by Eyre, is explained to have for object the rendering the young man incapable of begetting children. Many die of it; and it is alleged that it is omitted in tribes where the population is scanty and it is desired not to retard its increase. Cannibalism and infanticide, sometimes in combination, are also stated to have been extensively practised.

The Australian race is so rapidly being improved off the face of the earth that authentic records relating to it ought to be collected and published while yet there is time. Mr. Curr is entitled, therefore, to thanks and congratulation for the extent of his labours and the success which has attended them. A similar acknowledgment is due to the Government of Victoria for the liberality and public spirit which it has shown in undertaking the publication of so

voluminous and expensive a work. At the same time it must be admitted that the tone which Mr. Curr allows himself to adopt towards his fellow labourers in the field of Australian ethnology detracts very much from the value of that portion of the work which consists of original remarks.

Home Experiments in Science for Old and Young. By T. O'Connor Sloane. (Sampson Low & Co.)—There can be no question of the value of experimental science as a means of training the powers of observation in young people; and this value will be increased if the apparatus employed by the young experimentalist be of simple character and of home manufacture. A series of papers describing certain simple forms of apparatus was contributed by Dr. Sloane to the *Scientific American*, and these papers form the basis of the present work. The experiments here detailed refer to mechanics, hydraulics, pneumatics, molecular physics, heat, light, and sound. Neither chemistry nor electricity is introduced, and even the science of optics is treated in the barest possible fashion. Many of the experiments are extremely ingenious, some of them are original, and all are described with commendable clearness. The final chapter, devoted to the subject of lecturing, contains hints which may be of service to the beginner. It is to be regretted that in this country popular scientific lectures are not appreciated to the same extent as they are in America; and the youth who, following the author's hints, aspires to become a parlour lecturer on physical science may run the risk of being set down as a bit of a bore by his friends. At the same time it must be admitted that the art of presenting the abstruse problems of science to a general audience in a clear and interesting form is so rare an art that its cultivation deserves to be encouraged.

Metal-Plate Work: its Patterns and their Geometry. By C. T. Millis. (Spon.)—This work contains detailed and systematic instruction in the art of setting out patterns in sheet metal. It therefore deals with that department of solid geometry which is known as the "development of surfaces." The author, who has long been favourably known in connexion with this subject, holds the position of lecturer on metal-plate work at the Finsbury Technical College. If a young metal-worker would steadily attack the problems in this work he might acquire a mastery of the subject which is at present rare in the workshop; he would, in fact, be able to develop for himself the surface of any article, however complex, that he might be called upon to construct, and would thus attain his end with a saving of time and of material.

The Geological Record for 1879. Edited by W. Whitaker and W. H. Dalton. (Taylor & Francis.)—Much of the value which this volume would otherwise possess is unfortunately lost by its very tardy appearance. For this delay no one is, perhaps, directly to blame. The editors and the contributors do their work gratuitously, and it is proverbially ungracious to look a gift-horse in the mouth. Mr. Whitaker, who has acted as chief editor since the "Record" was originally started, retires on the completion of this volume, and is succeeded by Mr. Topley. It is understood that considerable progress has already been made in the preparation of some of the succeeding volumes, which are to be constructed on a rather different plan from that of their predecessors. The present volume—late as it is—will be welcomed by geologists as offering a convenient summary of the progress of the several departments of geological science during the year 1879. It is a work of reference indispensable to the practical geologist.

Elementary Chemistry. By M. M. Pattison Muir and C. Salter. — *Practical Chemistry: a Course of Laboratory Work.* By M. M. Pattison Muir and D. Carnegie. (Cambridge, University

Press.)—In parts of one new system Mr. Muir in a 'new system,' read Association possible to method of before, only fail to sol needs and Comparing Mr. Muir Chemistry Chemistry for the w range of M noticed earlier char a decided to too lab much imp and, tho periodic la subjects a thought very accu is required 71, phot when phot again, on manganese chromic h the comp 100° so lo admitting exists, wh quite certa is describ position, b mate in o further, n O₂, 3H₂ differs ver hydroxide student d if he mad large exce for the ob experiment drawing an Chemistry much can The m ade XV. Victoria & Co. Regalecus rare fish serpent. mured twi of a fin s character, serpent, i sea-snake presence pinous. Palinuru of the Cap distinct at Sydney Bulletin vol. VI. j printing published a concern work along that come it must be

Press.)—In these books, which form separate parts of one course, an attempt has been made to develop a system of teaching chemistry different from that which generally prevails—this new system being the one described by Mr. Muir in a paper 'On the Teaching of Chemistry,' read at the last meeting of the British Association. In this place it is scarcely possible to discuss the question as to the best method of teaching chemistry; we can, therefore, only express our opinion that these books fail to solve the problem, and contain evidence that the authors do not sufficiently realize the needs and difficulties of the average student. Comparing these books with earlier works which

Mr. Muir has published ('The Principles of Chemistry') and Muir and Wilson's ('Thermal Chemistry'), there seems to be a decided change for the worse in style; while the restricted range of Mr. Muir's sympathies in chemistry is noticeable as before. On reading through the earlier chapters of 'Elementary Chemistry' there is a decided feeling of confusion, due probably to too laboured striving after precision and to too much repetition; vigorous excision would effect great improvement in this part. On the other hand, those portions of the book treating on the periodic law, mass action, affinity, and similar subjects are extremely good. The books are brought well up to date, and, as a rule, are very accurate; on some points, however, revision is required. Thus, in 'Practical Chemistry,' on p. 71, phosphoric anhydride is said to be formed when phosphuretted hydrogen burns in air; again, on pp. 83, 84, in the course of some remarks on the points of difference between manganic hydroxide, $Mn_2O_3 \cdot OH_2$, and ferric and chromic hydroxides, the latter are said to have the composition $M_2O_3 \cdot 3H_2O$ after heating "at 100° so long as water comes off." Now, even admitting that a definite hydrate, $Fe_2O_3 \cdot 3H_2O$, exists, which has by no means been proved, it is quite certain that the ferric hydroxide prepared described above would not have that composition, but, on the contrary, would approximate in composition to manganic hydroxide; further, no chromic hydroxide of the formula $Cr_2O_3 \cdot 3H_2O$ exists, and the precipitated hydroxide differs very markedly in composition from ferric hydroxide. On p. 136 what inference would a student draw as to the bascity of oxalic acid if he made a further experiment in which a large excess of oxalic acid was employed? Surely for the object intended some more suitable experiment might have been devised. Many of the drawings of apparatus in 'Practical Chemistry' are very bad, some are simply absurd; for instance, figs. 32, 36, and 40. 'Practical Chemistry' is provided with a good index; as much cannot be said for the companion volume.

The most interesting form described in Decade XV. of the *Prodromus of the Zoology of Victoria* (Melbourne, Ferres; London, Tribble & Co.) is an example of Banks's oar-fish *Regalecus banksii*. Prof. McCoy thinks that this rare fish is the basis of the story of the sea-serpent. One has been recorded to have measured twenty-four feet in length; the presence of a fin along the back is also an important character, as such is often ascribed to the sea-serpent, but is not developed on any known sea-snake. We have here the first record of the presence in Australian waters of *Echinorhinus spinosus*. The Melbourne spiny rock lobster *Palinurus lalandi* is identical with the species of the Cape of Good Hope in New Zealand, but is distinct from the *Palinurus* which is common at Sydney.

Bulletin of the United States Fish Commission. Vol. VI. for 1886. (Washington, Government Printing Office.)—So far as the latest volume published by the United States Fish Commission is concerned we have again evidence of steady work along definite lines; there is the peace that comes to a nation that has no history. But it must be understood that the volume before us

bears the imprimatur of Mr. Spencer F. Baird. The loss of that great naturalist and sagacious administrator, who has presided over the Fish Commission from its beginning, must of necessity affect the work of the body of which he was the moving spirit. We cannot do more than hope that his successors will maintain the high level of excellence and interest to which he brought the publications of this department of his many and varied labours. The present volume contains one hundred and thirty-six communications of various kinds, and of different degrees of general interest. Perhaps the most striking, in a broad way, is Mr. W. Nye's note on a reasoning lobster:—

"I noticed what seemed to point at reason rather than instinct in the lobster. One had his house for the time in a hole under a rock, where the water was about 5 ft. deep. Thinking to catch him, I made a noose at the end of a fish line, and by means of a stick spread it carefully around the hole; then let down a piece of menhaden, holding it six or eight inches away in front. The lobster soon reached out to take such a nice morsel, when, by jerking the string, I had him noosed around one of his big claws near the end; but after I had him half out of his hole the string slipped off and he got back. However, I had no doubt of catching him the next time, so, spreading the noose as carefully as before, and again letting down the piece of menhaden, I awaited results, when, instead of boldly putting out his claws as before, he first put his feelers through the noose, and, with a waving motion, felt the string all the way around, then pushed one claw under the string and grabbed the bait. Three or four times I tried him with the same result."

This volume may be as warmly recommended as those which have preceded it.

The Fisheries and Fishery Industries of the United States.—Section II. *A Geographical Review of the Fisheries Industries and Fishing Communities for the Year 1880.* Prepared, &c., by G. Brown Goode. (Washington, Government Printing Office.)—This large quarto volume will be more useful to American fishermen than interesting to naturalists at large, who might, indeed, have studied it with more zeal had some maps been given. We doubt if even the official representative of British fisheries will be much affected by an account of the fisheries of, say, Frederica, Milford, and Milton, which, it may not be useless to add, are villages in Delaware. But from the point of view of things given us for an example, the said representative should study the work with the object of producing a definite, accurate, and complete census of the present condition of the fishery industries of this country. We are preparing, on the scientific side, to advance the knowledge of the edible fishes of our own seas. It is of the highest importance to obtain a standard census of our present condition from the fishermen's side. In the United States 131,426 persons were in 1880 employed in the fishery industries, and the total amount of capital invested was \$37,955,349; the value of all the fisheries, marine and freshwater, was \$214,546,053. Since 1871 the United States has appropriated more than one million dollars for the use of the Fish Commission, and all but six of the State Governments have established State fish commissions. Those who are interested in fishing questions can best say how judicious and how profitable this help has been.

We have received the third part of Vol. II. of the *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* (Sydney), and a list of the contributors and their contributions to the first ten volumes of the Society's *Proceedings*. The publications of this society are, of course, well known to all biologists, and are duly valued by them. Naturalists in this country are sometimes heard to complain of the insufficiency of the libraries to which they have access; but the difficulties which they occasionally meet with are as nothing compared with those that are suffered by our fellow workers at the antipodes. The great wealth of novelties in the Australian continent necessitates the publication of many papers containing descriptions of new species

merely; but this is a stage in the evolution of biological science from which we have not yet freed ourselves, and which must not be brought as a charge against antipodean workers. In these "hard times" it is a relief to know that there is in Sydney "an energetic and munificent supporter" of the Linnean Society in the person of Mr. W. Macleay, who three years ago presented it with a handsome new hall, laboratory, and chambers.

THE FIRST DISCOVERY OF A SATELLITE OF SATURN.

Blackheath, July 21, 1888.

In the first volume of the 'Œuvres Complètes de Christiaan Huygens,' which, as mentioned in a recent number of the *Athenæum*, has lately been published by the Amsterdam Academy of Sciences as the first instalment of what is to contain the whole of his works and correspondence with an account of his life, a somewhat curious circumstance has come to light, which, however discreditable it would appear to be to some one concerned, cannot now be passed over in silence, whilst all lovers of science must hope that some further information may be obtained with regard to it. Hitherto it has always been supposed by astronomers that the claim of Huygens to have discovered Titan, the largest and first known of the satellites of Saturn, was undisputed. He first noticed it on March 25th, 1655, and at once suspected its character, which his subsequent observations soon put beyond a doubt. As Galileo had done in several instances, he first announced his discovery in the form of a Latin anagram, which should secure his priority whilst concealing the fact until further particulars were known respecting the new body. This anagram was sent to several astronomers, and amongst others to Dr. Wallis at Oxford, in a letter dated June 13th, 1655. Replying about a fortnight afterwards, Wallis communicated another anagram, longer than that of Huygens, and consisting wholly of detached letters, none of them forming a word. In the following spring Huygens announced what the nature of his discovery had been, and, in explaining to Wallis what his anagram meant, expressed a great desire to know the signification of the one sent him by the latter. This Wallis did, stating that it was meant to form three sentences, which imported, like that of Huygens, that Saturn had a moon revolving round the planet in sixteen days. In his letter he added that this had been seen by Sir Paul Neill and Christopher Wren several days before it had been noticed by Huygens. It appears that the latter affixed afterwards (probably when in England) a private note to this letter, saying that Sir Robert Moray and other Fellows of the Royal Society had confessed "istam fraudem" to him; in other words, that the so-called discovery in England was invented after his own had become known there. The fact that no particulars respecting their supposed discovery were ever published nor any attempt made to substantiate their claim (or that of Wallis on their behalf) by the English observers looks very suspicious. If the whole thing was merely a practical joke, it was certainly a very discreditable one. But it is quite clear that although Wallis did not explain his anagram until he had heard of Huygens's discovery, he made it up long before, though not before he had received the shorter anagram from the Hague. Could he have been keen enough to hit upon the meaning of the latter? Or had Huygens unwittingly let out his secret to a third party, who communicated it to Wallis? As I remarked before, it is to be hoped that some further circumstances may yet come to light on the matter.

One would be sorry to be obliged to accept the view of the character of Wallis expressed by Aubrey, who in his 'Lives of Eminent Men' (which remained in manuscript at the Ashmolean Museum from 1680 until 1813, when it was first published) says of him:—

"Tis certain that he is a person of real worth & may stand with much glory on his own basis, and need not be beholding to any man for fame, of which he is so extremely greedy that he steals feathers from others to adorn his own cap; e.g. he lies at watch at Sir Christopher Wren's discourse, Mr. Rob. Hooker [? Hooke], Dr. William Holder, &c., & puts downe their notions in his note-booke, and then prints it without owneing the authors."

The odd thing is that in the case before us it would seem *prima facie* that Wallis attempted to steal feathers from Huygens to adorn not his own cap, but those of Neill and Wren; whether with their knowledge or what they thought of it does not at present appear. Let us ask, with Goethe, for "noch Licht." W. T. LYNN.

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

DR. M. BLANCKENHORN has undertaken the formidable task of reviewing the whole of the geological work done up to the present time throughout Africa, and embodying the results in maps and illustrative essays. The first part of his "Geognostische Verhältnisse von Afrika" deals with the region of the Atlas, and is published as a supplement to *Petermann's Mitteilungen*. The map, drawn on a scale of 1:4,000,000, exhibits twelve different formations.

The annual Swiss Geographentag will be held in Aarau on August 19th, 20th, and 21st. Papers will be read by M. Elisee Reclus; Prof. Beaumont, of Geneva; and Prof. Onken, of Berne.

With the present month a new attempt has been made to start a Swiss weekly paper for "Alpenkunde." *Die Alpenwelt* is published at St. Gall, and edited by M. Senn-Bardieu. The subscription is 2 francs 50 centimes a quarter.

A large map of the Sankuru and its tributaries, compiled by Dr. Hassenstein from the surveys made by Dr. Wolf, 1886, and by the members of Lieut. Wissmann's expedition, 1884-5, is published in *Petermann's Mitteilungen*, and forms one of the most important contributions to the cartography of Central Africa made of recent years. Herr Franz Heiderich in the same periodical presents us with a careful computation of the mean altitude of Africa. His result (2,200 feet) does not, perhaps, differ very considerably from older statements; but this is quite accidental, as an examination of his details proves. Of the whole of the African continent, 0.08 per cent. is depressed below the level of the sea, 13.38 per cent. lies between 100 and 200 metres, 26.04 per cent. between 200 and 400 metres, 18.74 per cent. between 400 and 600 metres, 12.32 per cent. between 600 and 800 metres, and 29.44 per cent. at a greater elevation.

Herr H. A. Schumacher's memoir of the late J. G. Kohl, just published in the *Deutsche Geographische Blätter* of Bremen, should be read with interest by American readers especially, for it is written mainly with the object of making intelligible the high reputation as a geographer and a savant which the subject of the memoir enjoyed in the United States.

Longmans' School Geography for Australasia, by Geo. G. Chisholm (Longmans & Co.), is an adaptation of the author's text-book to the requirements of the schools of the Australian colonies. Mr. Chisholm has performed this task with much judgment, and his work is one which can be confidently recommended to teachers.

A second edition of the *Anleitung zu Wissenschaftlichen Beobachtungen auf Reisen* (Berlin, Oppenheim), edited by Dr. G. Neumayer, Director of the German Nautical Observatory, has recently been published. This is probably the most complete "Manual of Scientific Inquiry" in existence, and it is to be regretted that owing to the language in which it is written it should be a sealed book to most English explorers. The somewhat bulky volume of the first edition has been cut up into two smaller volumes, easier to handle. The greater portion of this work has been rewritten, and the names

of the contributors ought to inspire confidence in the instructions given. The following, among other well-known names of men of science, are represented, viz., Baron Richthofen, Dr. Hann, Dr. O. Drude, Dr. P. Ascherson, Dr. A. Bastian, Prof. Virchow, Dr. A. Günther, Dr. G. Hartlaub, and Dr. O. Krümmel.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.
SAT. Botanic, 1—Anniversary.

Science Gossip.

MR. H. O. FORBES, F.R.G.S., has been appointed by the London commission to succeed the late Sir Julius von Haast, K.C.M.G., as Director of the Canterbury Museum, Christchurch, New Zealand. Mr. Forbes is author of "A Naturalist's Wanderings in the Eastern Archipelago," and of many papers in the *Transactions* of the scientific societies of London.

We hear that a tablet to the memory of Charles Darwin is to be placed on the house in Lothian Street, Edinburgh, where he lived when studying at the Edinburgh University.

MR. JUKES-BROWNE, whose handbooks of physical and historical geology are well known to students, has in the press another volume, entitled "The Building of the British Isles." In this he attempts to reconstruct from geological data the region of the British Isles at successive periods, and to describe with the aid of a number of plans the gradual geographic evolution of these islands in their present form. The work will be published early this month by Messrs. Bell.

MR. TEBBUTT, of Windsor, N.S.W., writes to the *Astronomische Nachrichten* (No. 2849) that the brightness of that remarkable variable star in the southern hemisphere, η Argus, has increased by about half a magnitude since the spring of last year. At the end of April, 1887, he found it still only seven and a half, but on the 19th of last May it was fully equal to a seventh. "As this sudden and marked increase," he says, "may be the beginning of another magnificent outburst of this remarkable variable, I shall continue to watch it at short intervals." This star (which was first suspected to be variable by Halley when observing at St. Helena in 1677) surpassed in brightness all other stars excepting Sirius in 1838, and again in 1843; but after the latter date it steadily diminished, and has not been visible to the naked eye since 1867.

DR. HENRY CARRINGTON BOLTON, of New York, formerly Professor of Chemistry at Columbia College, has for some years been engaged on a biography of Dr. Priestley, concerning whom he has discovered much interesting matter. Dr. Bolton has explored the old "Lunar Society" of Birmingham, which drew together Watt, Erasmus Darwin, and other men of science at the full of the moon. A society of the same name and character now exists in New York.

FINE ARTS

THE NEW GALLERY, Regent Street.—THE SUMMER EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from 9 A.M. to 7 P.M.—Admission, One Shilling.—Will CLOSE TUESDAY, August 7.

THE VALE OF TEARS.—DORE'S LAST GREAT PICTURE, completed a few days before he died, NOW ON VIEW at the Dore Gallery, 35, New Bond Street, with "Christ leaving the Praetorium," "Christ's Entry into Jerusalem," "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," and other great Pictures. From 10 to 6 Daily.—Admission, 1s.

NEW PRINTS.

THE Gouplgravure plate of a landscape entitled "The Old Homestead," by J. H. Hooper, has the appearance of a large drawing (33 in. by 20 in.) on buff paper in Indian ink. The scene is a marshy foreground to a placid stream at low tide; on the further bank lies a meadow, and behind it a group of buildings and trees. The sky is that of tranquil evening when straight clouds bar the lustrous spaces, while twilight

grows and birds fly home. The effect is broad and in sympathy with the poetry of the subject, and the design at large is good. As the process cannot be costly, and the print is large and effective, this landscape might be pasted on a wall, varnished, and used decoratively. With ordinary care it would last for many years.—A large impression from a plate strongly etched by Mr. J. Dobie, after a picture by Mr. E. Nicol, comes to us from Mr. Lefèvre, is named "Examine your Change!" and represents one of those ill-favoured Scotch (or North Irish) peasants it is Mr. Nicol's peculiar delight to paint with a very original zest for their nastiness and meanness. The etching, as such, is good, robust, and spirited, so far as the chief figure is concerned. The other figure and the landscape seen through the open doorway are too prominent and heavily drawn. —From Messrs. Dickinson we have received artists' proofs of large etchings after pictures by Mr. T. M. Hemy, being (1) the playground while football is going on; (2) outside the chapel, where the young gentlemen are assembled, wearing their chimney-pot hats; and (3) an interior, with masters and pupils at work. They are all well-known scenes, and, pictorially speaking, the first, on account of the distant buildings of the school, trees, and boys in a long row, is the best. The first and second are etched with sufficient, but not superior skill by Mr. G. W. Rhead. They are bright and firm, and show feeling, light, and tone. The third plate is the work of Mr. C. O. Murray, and except in the treatment of the panelled walls and ceiling, which is good so far as the illumination goes, it is not worth much as art. As souvenirs they ought to be popular. We do not, however, see why finer art could not be employed in making souvenirs so much prized as these. Before us hangs, handsomely framed and glazed—a relic of a parsonage whose inmate treasured it during his tenure of forty years—Hollis's print from Buckler's drawing of "The Front of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, 1817." It is a bright, solid, yet unpretending plate, sold, perhaps, for two shillings originally, and to its owner full of pleasant memories, and fine enough to offend nobody. Not of this kind are Mr. Hemy's productions, although the portraits they include possess a charm of their own not to be denied. —A spirited, though rather heavily touched etching by Mr. A. Turrell, reproducing a portrait, by Mr. W. Grossmith, of Mr. George Grossmith seated at a piano, has been published by Messrs. McQueen & Sons. We have received an artist's proof impression, and find it firmly drawn, with an animated face, appropriate action and air.

The Cathedral Church of St. Mary, Salisbury, illustrated by H. S. Dale (Dickinson), being ten etchings of considerable merit, firmness, brightness, and deft draughtsmanship, lie before us in a suitable portfolio. They are capital works, showing some resemblance to Mr. A. Haig's famous plates of ancient buildings, which we have often commended. On the whole the best is that including "The Tomb of William Longespé"; the second may be "The Close Gate, with its picturesque old houses"; the third seems to be that which represents the "Western Doorways." Next in order are the "South-East Transept," "The Cloisters," "The South Aisle of the Choir," "The Cathedral from the Garden," "The Chapter House," "The Poultry Cross," and "The Cathedral from Hamham Meadows." A sketch of the history of the church accompanies these acceptable views.

Parts 87, 88, and 89 of *English Etchings*, published quarterly, have been issued by Messrs. Sampson Low & Co., and comprise plates of the character—more or less popular and excellent—of their forerunners in the same serial. The most interesting of the seven before us is Mr. Whistler's "La Marchande de Moutarde," the copper of which has, as the editor, Mr. May, ingenuously but needlessly states, "come into our possession." It is in evidence that such is the case.

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As now published it is in an excellent condition, and not so vague and difficult to appreciate as many of the artist's works. The touches are firm, broad, and sharp, and there is a certain picturesqueness in the subject, the doorway of a house and figures, as well as in the treatment. After all, it has no greater value, technical or otherwise, than a commonplace sketch with a pen by the same hands. Etching has enabled the draughtsman to produce a number of copies for sale. That is all. On the other hand, a pen-and-ink sketch by an artist, etched or not, is, if it is good, worth the money demanded for all these parts. Miss Woodward's 'Gathering Plums,' a girl standing on a ladder, is a poor thing, not worth etching, much less publishing. We must needs say the same of Mr. A. M. Williams's 'The Chantry, Westminster Abbey,' a woolly and blurred production, not devoid of qualities of light which, if stringently cultivated, may result in good work. Mr. Bayes's 'Drury Lane' is, we doubt not, the best etching and the most acceptable subject in this group. In an essay on the 'Destruction of Etched Plates,' by Mr. E. F. Strange, the writer expresses himself as if he would have us believe that, having taken limited numbers of impressions from them, etchers destroy their plates "in order to keep up the price"; and he adds that a large sale of an etching at a low price would pay an artist better than a small one at a high price, as if there existed any jealousy of that ever-recurring nuisance "the poor man" getting impressions wherewith to "adorn his humble home," as several philanthropists have accustomed themselves to write. Mr. Strange, if he knows anything about the subject on which he ventures to write, knows that this is mere cant and foolishness. The reason etchers destroy their works is that only a limited number of impressions in a decent condition can be obtained from a plate which is not bitten in the manner Hogarth was accustomed to. Hogarth appealed to the public at large, and sold impressions at a shilling each from some of his masterpieces, such as 'John Wilkes, Esq.', as fast as his rolling-presses could produce them. From plates etched in this manner a vast number of impressions can be taken without materially injuring the reputation of the etcher. It is the same with similarly prepared woodblocks, impressions from which have been obtained by tens of thousands. On the other hand, the etcher's art would be very narrow indeed if only Hogarth's mode was employed. The reason the "poorer classes" of Mr. Strange's imagination do not buy etchings is that it requires a certain degree of education to appreciate them. As to the "poor man" not caring for cuts, we have only to look into cottages, signalmen's boxes on railways, and workshops of all sorts to discover them papered with prints from illustrated newspapers.

Messrs. J. Mortlock & Co., of Oxford Street, have sent us a photograph from a mostly noble mantel-piece of the Jacobean, or rather Caroline period, which, if certain indications are to be trusted, probably came from an East Anglian mansion, and has received slight additions without losing beauty and dignity. As it may be seen for asking, we advise students to study its coupled Corinthian columns; and the royal arms, including the crown of Charles I., surmounted by the lion *passant gardant*, oddly split Anglo-French mottoes, a sumptuous and boldly carved mantling, and on the shield England and France ancient, Scotland and Ireland, quarterly. Four statues, including Hercules and St. George, enclose three panels on the larger tier, resting on the mantel-shelf; above are four brackets carved as harpies and enclosing three panels of rich arabesques.

'Quatre Siècles de Gravure sur Bois,' Livraison I. (Munich and Leipzig, Hirth), is a marvel of cheapness and excellence. For three marks and a half the publishers give twenty facsimiles of the right sort from masterpieces of early

wood-engraving, of sufficient size to show the technical as well as the pathetic qualities of the examples, and all fairly adapted to represent the art in question in its finest stages. We have a Gothic St. Dorothy of the fifteenth century; the 'Feast of Priapus' from the 'Hypnerotomachia'; Dürer's 'St. Magdalene,' and the famous 'Head of Christ crowned with Thorns,' commonly ascribed to the same hands; works of Altdorfer, Aldegrever, Stimmer, Lucas Van Leyden, M. Antonio, Boldrini (?), Guido ('Peace and Abundance'), Goltzius, Jegher, and Papillon. The work will appear in ten fasciculi, with about two hundred plates.

THE BISHOP'S CASTLE, GLASGOW INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

II.

In my former article I referred to the first of the three special collections which the "Bishop's Castle" contains, that relating to Mary, Queen of Scots. The second of these collections relates to the Jacobite period—a valuable collection of medals illustrative of the fortunes of the house of Stuart, from the silver medal struck to commemorate the birth of Prince James in 1688 (representing that luckless person as an infant Hercules in a cradle strangling two serpents) to the silver medal struck in 1788, just a century later, representing Prince Henry (Cardinal York) as Henry IX. The catalogue of the Castle is, unfortunately, not chronologically arranged, nor has its editor any systematic method of numbering the Stuarts, for on one page we have a medal of 1721 described as that of James III.—which, of course, means the son of James II. of England—and on the next page a holograph letter of James VIII., who is probably the same person according to the Scottish reckoning. Of relics of Prince Charles Edward there are any number. His pistols, his sword, his sporran, garter, shirt studs, saddle, tartan cloak, cockade, spurs, watch, have all been lent by various owners, of whom amongst the most liberal has been Cluny Macpherson. So great was the devotion to the Stuart cause in Scotland that it is not necessary to regard with suspicion these small objects, or even the candlestick, quaichs, stools, &c., which are said to have been used by him at different times. A map of the prince's wanderings after Culloden is lent by Capt. Anstruther Thomson. There are several portraits given by the prince to his adherents—among them one by De la Tour, another by Allan Ramsay (the latter lent by the Baroness Willoughby de Eresby)—and a portrait of Cardinal York, lent by the Duke of Hamilton. A powder-horn of Indian workmanship, representing hunting subjects in high relief, worn by the prince at the famous ball given at Holyrood on the eve of the battle of Prestonpans, and formerly in the possession of the Comte d'Albanie, evokes many memories of the brilliant opening of the prince's unlucky career; and a punch-bowl broken by him at Kingsburgh House, Skye, when urged by his host to restrain his intemperate thirst, prompts reflections on his miserable after-life. A sketch by him of the head of a child shows he had some artistic tastes as a youth. Many are the objects associated with Flora McDonald; her wedding-ring, needle-case, tablespoon, snuff-box, earrings, and brooch are all lent by Mrs. Wyld.

The so-called Scottish literature section does not confine itself to literature in the ordinary sense of printed or MS. matter, for we have here the mallet which Patterson, or "Old Mortality," used in repairing the martyrs' tombstones, and the pistol of Skipper Yawkins, the prototype of "Dirk Hatterick." The fine copy of the Bassandyne Bible (the first Bible printed in Scotland) and Bishop Percy's copy of 'Hardy-knute' will be noticed. The Curators of the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, lend the copy of Martin's 'Western Isles' carried by Johnson in his tour in the Hebrides, with Boswell's autograph attestation, and the first plates made by

William Ged, the inventor of stereotype. There are many Burns relics, including—masons may like to know—his masonic apron; an unpublished letter dated July 23rd, 1789; MSS. of 'The Cotter's Saturday Night,' 'The Twa Dogs,' &c.; and the very original MS. of "Daddy Auld's" address to Burns and Jean Armour. Burns, it will be remembered, presided at a drinking contest for a whistle, brought to Scotland by a Danish gentleman in the suite of Anne of Denmark, who claimed to have won and kept the trophy at all the courts of Europe. The victor in such bouts was he who was last able to blow the whistle. Here in the Bishop's Castle is "the whistle" itself, of ebony, with a silver chain. It is lent by Capt. R. C. Fergusson, a descendant of the winner in the 1776 contest. MSS. of the poets Tannahill and Motherwell are lent by Mr. David Robertson, and copies of Sir Walter Scott's 'Waverley,' 'Black Dwarf,' and 'Old Mortality,' with his manuscript notes, are lent by Measrs. A. & C. Black.

The third special collection is that relating to Glasgow. It has naturally most interest for Glaswegians, but as their lines have stretched to the uttermost parts of the earth it cannot be said to be of merely local value. The Marquis of Breadalbane sends a collection of Glasgow silverwork of the first decade of the eighteenth century; there is part of a crozier said to have been found in St. Kentigern's tomb, but certainly not of his time. The presentation to the Barony Kirk of the notable Mr. Zachary Boyd, a curious collection of local broadsheets, and very many views of Glasgow from the valuable collection of Mr. Matthew Shields; Sir John Moore's sword (he was born in Glasgow); the ancient bell of the Tolbooth, cast by Jacob Waghaven in 1553, and other valued curiosities find fitting place here.

The mace of the University of Glasgow is included in the above collection, but it would find a more suitable place in the list of corporation relics which follows, and, indeed, it reposes in a cabinet by itself with its sister maces of St. Andrews. The Glasgow mace is of silver parcel-gilt, and is described as the silver staff "quihilk the Bedal carrieth before the Rector at Sollem tymes." It measures 4 ft. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in length, and weighs 8 lb. 1 oz. The head is an elaborate piece of tabernacle work of three stages, all of them hexagonal, resting on brackets; the lower stage is ornamented with six escutcheons, supported by angels. The date stated in the inscription is 1465. St. Andrews University sends two maces, one of the United College and one of St. Mary's College. The University and Corporation loans are amongst the most valuable, historically and intrinsically, and the most novel in the whole collection. The Royal Company of Archers fill a glittering case with medals, arrows, and bows of their ancient body. The Corporation of Edinburgh, among other exhibits, send the official snuff-box of the Lord Provost, which was formerly the snuff-box of the burgh of Canongate, long since incorporated in Edinburgh. The governors of Heriot's Trust lend the loving-cup of George Heriot, King James's "Jingling Geordie." The burgh headman's axe comes from the magistrates of St. Andrews, and the blade of the "maiden" from the magistrates of Aberdeen. Dundee sends a "jougs" and various manacles used for its refractory citizens; and Stirling is not behind with its "gad" or ankle-bar used to secure prisoners who were under sentence of death. The town officer of Stirling, who was also its hangman, had among his emoluments "a capful of grain on the market-day." He took a handful out of each sack until the wooden vessel in the Bishop's Castle collection (which for the nonce was his cap) was filled. The glovers of Perth send the morris dancer's dress described in the 'Fair Maid of Perth'; St. Bartholomew's tawse, also referred to there; and their flag bearing date 1604. The towns of Irvine, Dumfries (with its Siller gun), Kirk-

cudbright, and other places have contributed largely, and show how rich must be the provincial municipal chests in curious relics. The directors of the Bank of Scotland contribute the treasure chest of the Darien Company—alas for the treasure it should have contained!—and the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews and the Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers send numerous exhibits.

I must pass rapidly over the remainder of the Bishop's Castle gathering, mentioning only the collection of miniatures formed by Princess Charlotte; Sir George Birdwood's collection of Tassie gems; the Glenorchy charm-stone of Breadalbane, lent by the Marquis of Breadalbane; numerous witch and cattle charms; the plague spoon; the Ardvorlich charm; the ancient spinning-wheels; the first bicycle, a clumsy affair enough, but not to be confounded with the "dandy-horse"; an instructive series of views of Glamis and other ancient Scottish castles; many curious and ancient official robes lent by the Baroness Willoughby de Eresby; a valuable collection of weapons lent by the Dowager Countess of Seafield; and the "spotted gun" of James Stewart of Ardvorlich, the original of Allan M'Aulay in the "Legend of Montrose."

It has been impossible to do more than summarize the contents of this loan collection, but enough has, perhaps, been said to show the remarkable variety and interest of its contents. The catalogue is beautifully printed, but might possibly have been more carefully edited.

W. G. B.

MR. FRANK HOLL, R.A.

ENGLISH portraiture has sustained in the death of Mr. Frank Holl a loss which could hardly be equalled. Dying on Tuesday last, at the age of forty-three, he is unhappily one of the many victims of overwork, or rather of that intense eagerness to seize the fruits of popularity which has injured the art and wrecked the constitutions of painters as great as he or greater. Yet there was not the least occasion for Mr. Holl's producing so many pictures annually as would bring him an income sufficient to rival those of many of the merchant princes of our time. He showed on one occasion the present writer not less than fourteen thousand pounds' worth of portraits on his easels, and doubtless several more were in progress at the time. He had ample warnings of the inevitable result of excessive labour. His altered looks had for some time past excited the apprehensions of his friends, and called forth remonstrances from several of them, as well as the earnest cautions of his physician. One of the sons of the late Francis Holl, A.R.A., the able engraver, he was born in Kentish Town, July 4th, 1845; he was educated at University College School, London, where he distinguished himself in drawing. In 1860 he became a Probationer in the Royal Academy, where, at the next term being admitted as a Student, he soon won silver and gold medals and a scholarship. His *début* was made at the Academy Exhibition in 1864 with "No. 145—A Portrait," and a *genre* picture of considerable merit, called "Turned out of Church," No. 526. In 1868 he obtained the Travelling Studentship of the Academy. For a long time he mainly devoted himself to the production of *genre* paintings, the great merit and sincere pathos of which all critics admired, although many of them disliked and even ridiculed the intense lugubriousness of the subjects he chose, and the sombre manner in which he treated them; but there has been a good deal of exaggeration in what has been said about the effect of newspaper criticisms upon the deceased artist and his art. As a *genre* painter his success was certainly great, and the seal of Her Majesty's approval was set on his work when she bought one of the saddest of his scenes of family grief. Apart from these pictures he was always more or less a portrait-painter. He was chosen an

A.R.A. in 1878, having exhibited "Her First-Born" at the Academy in the preceding year, and "Deserted" in 1874. He was elected an R.A. in 1884. One of his earliest successes was the portrait of Mr. Cousins, the engraver, which has been engraved. Cousins did not like this picture, and preferring a rather tame portrait by Mr. E. Long, he, with the aid of Mr. Atkinson, mezzotinted that work. Holl's is one of his finest achievements, and hardly surpassed among the host of portraits for which we owe him a great debt. The best of them all is "Sir George Stephen," lately at the Grosvenor Gallery, which, on the whole, brings the painter nearer to Van Dyck, with a strong dash of Rembrandt, but without the clearness and pure tints of that transcendent master, than any other of his works. The other portraits which will preserve his name are those of Major Graham, Capt. Sim, Sir H. Rawlinson, Sir F. Roberts, Lord Wolseley, Lord Overstone, Mr. Bright, the Duke of Cleveland, and Earl Spencer. A somewhat heavy touch, defective taste for pure and brilliant hues and vivid lighting, were the chief causes of Holl's failure to paint ladies with anything like the success which attended his treatment of men of strong and energetic characters. The technical value of his paintings has been so often and so recently discussed in these columns that it is needless to refer to it again.

fine Art Gossip.

SIR JOHN GILBERT has resigned the Presidentship of the Society of Painters in Water Colours.

MR. ALMA TADEMA has nearly finished a charming picture, one of the most richly coloured, broadest, and most harmonious in its way that we have had from his hand. Called "An Interrupted Gossip," it represents the inner waiting-room in the shop of a Roman hairdresser and perfumer, where two very handsome damsels are waiting their turn. One of them, dressed in a dark marone, reclines on a low crimson couch. The other, whose costume is of a soft olive grey, sits on a chair at her side. The quick flow of their confidential chatter has been broken by the approach from the outer shop (which is seen behind) of a tall and stately lady in the prime of matronly beauty. Attired in white from head to foot, she steps towards the front of the picture, and, as she does so, draws the mantle from about her head, uncovering her face and throat, and, while sedately saluting her neighbours, looks at them with something like condescension. In her left hand is a rose she intends to offer to Venus, whose shrine is in a niche of the wall just above the head of the maiden on the couch. In front of the shrine stands a vase of sapphire-coloured glass filled with flowers of sumptuous hues, and near it is an apple, typifying the gift of Paris to the goddess, and two votive necklaces. A large opening in the wall permits us to see below a great arch, and reveals the open blue sky above the parapet of a lofty public building which is flushed with sunlight. A triumphal arch, with its triple openings and detached columns foreshortened on our left, fills the space between the shining facade and the exterior of the shop. Here the counter may be discerned, loaded with alabaster and glass vessels containing unguents and scented oils, spirits, and waters, liquids which, then as now, were retailed by barbers. A wig stands upon its frame, and illustrates the custom which Martial satirized in the epigram,

The golden hair that Galla wears
Is hers, she swears;
And true she swears,
For I know where she bought it.

A frame like one of those employed to support *amphora* of all sizes sustains upright on the counter a tall blue bottle enriched, in the manner of the Portland Vase, with white flowers. On the further side of the counter are groups of customers, some of whom are grumbling because a vessel of scented fluid is not quite full; on

this side of the counter the attendant, whose back is towards us, seems to be deferentially telling them they may take or leave the thing. The maidens are extremely attractive, and yet as different as possible. The faces are very full of spirit and character, exquisitely finished and drawn; the draperies are delicately adjusted to the forms within, and the easy grace of the figures could hardly be better. The floor is white; the walls are covered with *giallo antico* grey and olive-coloured marbles, and panelled with costly purple porphyry.

ACCORDING to the will of the late P. A. Rajon, Mr. Thibaudeau has undertaken to superintend the sale in London of the collections and remaining works of the famous etcher. The sale, we understand, occur in the spring of next year, if not in November next.

TO-DAY (Saturday) an exhibition of about one hundred and fifty pictures by modern artists will be opened by the Duchess of Albany at the People's Palace, Whitechapel. The paintings comprise Mr. Watts's portraits of the Duke of Argyll and T. Carlyle, and of Lord Shaftesbury, Lytton, Shrewsbury, and Lawrence Sterne, as well as his "Duty," "Uldra, Spirit of the Ancient Rainbow," "Happy Warrior," "Orpheus and Eurydice," "Herodias," and the smaller versions of "Chaos" and "The Genius of Greek Poetry," and Poole's "Custance sent adrift at Sea." Mr. Alma-Tadea's portrait of Madame Semon, Mr. Horatio Crane's "Bridge of Life," Mr. H. Moore's "Calm before a Storm," Mr. Strudwick's "Circe and Scylla," Mr. C. Hallé's portraits of Miss Mary Anderson and Sir C. Hallé, and works by Messrs. W. B. Richmond, Tissot, T. Faed ("The Runaway Horse"), and others, are hung in the hall.

MR. CHARLES E. LEES, of Werneth Park, Lancashire, has just made a valuable present of works of art to the Oldham Art Gallery, comprising, amongst other items, a large number of water-colour drawings by distinguished artists. The collection includes examples by Turner, Prout, Copley Fielding, Constable, David Cox, and other painters of eminence.

THE French journals announce the death on the 20th ult., at the age of sixty-five years, of any such distinguished scholar and art-antiquary, M. Louis Vicomte de Tazia, Conservateur des Dessins et des Peintures, et de la Chalcographie du Louvre. Under his auspices many additions to the great museum were obtained, including the two fragments of Botticelli which are placed on the staff of the case of the Pavillon Doré. We owe to him the Grande Salle Française, and the beginning of the Salle des Portraits d'Artistes, as well as the catalogue of exhibited drawings. He was a frequent, exact, and accomplished writer on artistic and archaeological subjects. His character was so gracious and honourable that it attracted to him many friends. The French sculptor P. B. Prouha died on the 21st ult., aged sixty-six years.

THE Municipal Council of Paris has decided to place commemorative tablets on the houses of the following artists: Quai Voltaire, 1, David d'Angers died; Rue Louis-le-Grand, where the architect Louis died; Quai des Célestins, 1, where Barye died; Rue de Richelieu, 23, Mignard died; and Rue St. Lazare, 5, where Carle and Horace Vernet lived; in the house we believe Bonington also resided.

MUSIC

THE BAYREUTH FESTIVAL.

Bayreuth, July 26, 1888.

IF the great design Richard Wagner had his mind in founding a theatre at Bayreuth, never imagined so many scenes and episodes; removed from the pernicious influences which surround ordinary opera-houses, has not yet been fully realized, the institution has attained a degree of stability which few could have deemed possible a few years ago. It was not the originator's intent to limit the performances to

own works ; he wished to produce the master-pieces of Mozart, Beethoven, and Weber under the unique conditions which prevail here, and this part of the scheme has yet to be fulfilled. Whether it ever will be cannot be predicted ; but, at any rate, the Bayreuth "Festspiele," so far as related to Wagner himself, may now be regarded as an institution firmly implanted in the estimation of the art-loving public, not only of Germany, but of England and America. The present series of performances is noteworthy for the interest it has aroused in the two countries last named. In London alone 1,200 seats have been taken, and in the neighbourhood of the theatre one hears almost as much English as German spoken. The forces engaged are on the same scale as in previous years, with this difference, that Munich does not contribute a contingent, the opera-house in the Bavarian capital being open at the present time, owing to the Art Exhibition there. Almost every other German town of importance, however, contributes either to the painting of principals or to the band and chorus, and the Duke among executants of all ranks the desire to share part in the celebration is very keen. The orchestra consists of 106 players, and is a magnificence of the concert force, the sole imperfection being a little weakness in the basses, of whom there are only seven or eight. The chorus is made up of 44 sopranos and contraltos, 28 tenors, and 24 basses, besides a boys' choir of 50 boys for "Parsifal." Many of the choirmasters are principals in their own theatres—*"Calm"* a fact that speaks volumes for the admiration and respect in which Wagner is now held in musical circles in the Fatherland. Owing to the augmented death of Herr Levi, the direction of "Die Meistersinger" has been confided to Herr Richter, and the management has been indeed fortunate in securing the services of so eminent a conductor, who from 1876 has been peculiarly identified with Wagner's music. Of the leading artists engaged it will be as well to speak in connexion with their several performances.

The production of "Die Meistersinger" for the first time imparts a little of the element of novelty to the present festival, and it may be said at once that the performance supplies a striking *raison d'être* of the Bayreuth theatre, if any such were still needed. Wagner's humorous opera is now a stock piece in every German theatre, and at first sight it might seem rather superfluous to mount it here. But one thing dispels any doubts on that score. In the first place, when performed under ordinary conditions excisions are absolutely necessary, as will be understood when it is said that the work in its entirety takes nearly four hours and half, not reckoning the intervals. For the first time, therefore, we can judge of it with perfect confidence, and the conclusion forced upon the mind is that cuts are extremely damaging. "Die Meistersinger" is, like "Tristan und Isolde," a perfect work ; it was conceived during Wagner's best period, and it does not contain a weak link from first to last. Take, for example, one hour of the episodes generally omitted, that in which the master enumerates to the bewildered Walter the names invented by the pedantic meistersingers to describe their various rhythms and modes. Here the orchestra is made to illustrate the name with masterly and delicious humour, and this leads to the second point which renders the present performance a kind of revelation. In no other work has Wagner written for the orchestra with such inexhaustible fertility of device. Motive after motive is poured forth and illustrated with every imaginable tone colour, until the ear becomes almost fatigued with excess of melody and beauty. Not less striking is the infusion of humour in some of the episodes ; no previous composer, for example, ever imagined such comic effects as those which accompany Beckmesser in the third act as the unfortunate marker perambulates Hans Sachs's apartment. Of course all this is manifest to some extent in an ordinary performance, but it has been left for Bayreuth to display in its com-

plete richness the marvellous genius of the composer as a writer for the orchestra. Regarding the stage arrangements, those who know what has been done in previous years will easily believe that they are as nearly perfect as possible. The views of old Nuremberg in the second and third acts might well be transferred to canvas to render them as enduring as they deserve. The efforts of individuals in a case of this kind are of comparatively subsidiary importance, but praise must be given where praise is due. In today's performance the best feature of the cast was the Hans Sachs of Herr Scheidemantel. This artist won deserved encomiums for his rendering of the difficult part of Amfortas two years ago, but his delineation of the cobbler-poet is still more striking. One of its pleasantest attributes was the pure singing of the music. Herr Scheidemantel vocalized it, and avoided the declamatory harshness which some artists appear to think necessary in Wagnerian operas. Of Herr Gudehus as Walter it is scarcely necessary to speak, as the embodiment was rendered familiar in London in 1884. It remains an earnest, intelligent, though scarcely ideal performance. Fräulein Bettaque, who played the part of Eva, is a new-comer from Bremen. She has the advantages of youth and good looks, and her voice is pleasant except when she forces it. Frau Staudigl as Magdalene and Herr Hofmüller as David may be praised without reservation ; and Herr Friedrichs is an admirable Beckmesser, realizing the humour of the part without exaggeration. The enthusiasm of the audience at the end of each act was immense, but the calls for the performers and Herr Richter were made in vain ; the vices of the ordinary operatic stage are unknown in Bayreuth.

July 29.

To-day Wagner's "Parsifal" was performed for the fiftieth time, and there was an overflowing house, though no special demonstration of any kind. Indeed, the demeanour of the audience towards this quasi-sacred drama becomes quieter, not to say more reverent, each successive year. There was no applause after the first act, and very little after the second and third. The work itself has been so often described that it is unnecessary to enter into the subject again, and I shall only speak of the special features of this year's performances. It cannot be said that to-day's rendering was fully up to the lofty standard of previous occasions, although it had some conspicuous merits. Owing to the lamented illness of Herr Winkelmann, there are only two representatives of the principal character here, namely, Herr Van Dyck, a Belgian artist, and Herr Jäger, who was one of those who created the rôle in 1882. The first named is spoken of in very high terms by those who have witnessed his assumption, and, indeed, the general opinion is that he is the finest representative of the character that has yet appeared. Unfortunately, he did not play to-day, and Herr Jäger left a good deal to desire. He looked the part well and acted in an heroic and dignified manner, but his voice is worn and his intonation was at times painfully uncertain. Again, the boys' voices were somewhat coarse, and there was a tendency towards flatness in the final scene. Against these shortcomings must be set, in the first place, the admirable embodiment of Kundry by Frau Sucher. This curious creation of Wagner scarcely admits of a perfect representation, since the attributes most needed in the second act differ widely from those required in the first and third. In the scene of Parsifal's temptation one has sometimes had to draw extensively on the imagination, but such was not the case to-day. Frau Sucher is one of the most graceful artists on the lyric stage, and her appearance and acting in this scene were worthy of her Isolde last year—higher praise it is impossible to bestow. The savagery of Kundry in the first act and her deep humiliation in the last were expressed with equal fidelity, and the impersonation generally may be described as well

conceived and carried out in a thoroughly artistic spirit. Herr Scheidemantel remains an ideal exponent of the trying part of Amfortas. He imparts a vocal charm to the music which at first sight might seem impossible, and renders the suffering monarch a sympathetic personage. The Gurnemanz of Herr Wiegand and the Klingsor of Herr Plank were again satisfactory. The new bells, from which much was expected, were disappointing. They were not strictly in tune, and the tone produced was harsh and disagreeable. The present series of performances bids fair to be so successful that another is in contemplation for next year. In that case "Parsifal," "Die Meistersinger," and "Tristan und Isolde" would be repeated, and the promised revival of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" postponed until 1891. But nothing is as yet settled.

H. F. F.

Musical Gossip.

THE Committee have found it necessary to slightly rearrange the programme of the Birmingham Festival. It had until recently been intended that Dr. Hubert Parry's new oratorio "Judith," on Wednesday morning, the 29th inst., should be followed by Sir Arthur Sullivan's "Golden Legend," Dr. A. C. Mackenzie's new choral setting of "The Cottar's Saturday Night" being reserved for the evening. But it appears that "Judith" is a far longer work than was imagined, and, with a Haydn symphony and Franz's double chorus "Praise ye the Lord," it will occupy the whole morning. "The Golden Legend" will accordingly be reserved for the most important place in the evening programme, and, amid general regret, Dr. Mackenzie's "Cottar's Saturday Night" has been withdrawn altogether.

SIR CHARLES HALLE and the eminent violinist Madame Norman-Néruda, who have long been associates at the Monday Popular and the Halle concerts in London, were married at the Pro-cathedral, Kensington, on Thursday last week.

MADAME PATTI will sail from Rio de Janeiro next Saturday for Plymouth, where she is expected to arrive about the 29th inst. The vocalist during her visit to South America has added M. Delibes' "Lakmé" to her repertory.

MR. S. BUTLER and MR. H. F. JONES write : "We only venture to join issue with your review of 'Narcissus' as regards our 'intention,' which you say 'obviously has been to caricature the Handelian style.' We did not intend to caricature either the Handelian or any other style. That your reviewer should have taken our work for a 'caricature,' 'burlesque,' 'piece of musical badinage,' shows how deplorably we must have failed ; but we would rather have failed, however disastrously, in our actual intention than have succeeded, however well, in the one ascribed to us by your reviewer."

DRAMA

Les Comédiens hors la Loi. Par Gaston Maugras. (Paris, Calmann Lévy.)

M. MAUGRAS, who is known by his works on Madame d'Épinay, L'Abbé F. Galiani, and Voltaire, written in conjunction with M. Lucien Pérey, and crowned by the Académie Française, has turned his attention to the stage, and has been fortunate enough to find a corner of theatrical history unoccupied. The subject he has taken is that of the long feud between the Gallican Church and the stage. Varying aspects of this he has depicted in a volume of close on five hundred pages. Beginning with the theatre in Greece, he supplies a short chapter on the functions and status of the actor in Athens. Turning to Rome and to Europe in medieval times, he draws avowedly from the admirably conscientious, but unfortunately unfinished "Origines du Théâtre Moderne" of M.

Magnin (Leipzig, 1838), and apparently, although indebtedness is in this case not acknowledged, from the no less valuable 'Origines Latines du Théâtre Moderne' of M. Edéstand Du Méril (Paris, 1849), the materials for a compendious survey of the spectacles in favour in that city, and the condemnations of saints and councils diligently collected by our own Prynne in his luckless 'Histrio-Mastix.' So far as regards the early portion of his volume, it is merely a digest of what is accessible in works with which the student of stage history is familiar. Not much novelty is there moreover in the chapters which deal with the conquest of the liturgical drama by the secular drama, founded at first upon classical models and especially upon Seneca. The most important portion of the work is that dealing with the stage in the eighteenth century. What is said about the social status of the actor, the arrogance he permitted himself, and the constant difficulties begotten by the support of the Crown, the opposition of the Church, and the caprice of the public has signal value. To the books, indeed, which are indispensable to a theatrical library this has to be added. It may be read with extreme interest, and in a consecutive form the information it supplies is not elsewhere accessible.

Immediately previous to the appearance of 'Tartuffe' the Church had allowed to fall into desuetude the powers of persecution it possessed. By the pliable hierarchy under Louis XIV. a form of amusement of which the king approved and in which he took part was tolerated, even if it was not sanctioned, as frequently it was, by the presence of cardinals and bishops. The openly accorded patronage of Richelieu had moreover done much to silence ecclesiastical fulmination, which after the divorce between the Church and the stage consequent upon the cessation of performances of miracle plays had begun to make itself heard. After the appearance of 'Tartuffe,' however, and the attacks of Nicole in his 'Traité de la Comédie,' composed in the interest of Port Royal, and of the Prince de Conti in his 'Traité de la Comédie et des Spectacles,' old animosities were stirred, and from that time the withdrawal from the comedian of the rites of the Church, which led to the difficulty concerning Molière and the refusal of sepulture to Adrienne Lecouvreur, began. Measures such as these were peculiar to the Gallican Church, and were the direct consequence of the exaggerated severity in this respect of its doctrines. The Pontiffs, indeed, who had never condemned the comedian, were unable to lift off the excommunication passed upon him by the French Church. The difficulties in the way of the marriage of a comedian became extreme, and when the Comte de Molé wished to marry Mlle. d'Épinay of the Comédie Française permission was refused him, and it was only by a ruse, by which the Archbishop of Paris was made to sign a document unread, that the nuptials came off. Voltaire even, when there was a question of the marriage to a comedian of Mlle. Corneille, a relative of the great Corneille, whom he had adopted, wrote to D'Argental: "J'estime les comédiens quand ils sont bons, et je veux qu'ils ne soient ni

infames dans ce monde ni damnés dans l'autre ; mais l'idée de donner la cousine de M. de la Tour du Pin à un comédien est un peu révoltante." The Church, meanwhile, which refused the last rites to the comedian unless he formally renounced his position, accepted gladly his bequests. When Dancourt, who had been an advocate, protested against this in an eloquent harangue, the Archbishop of Paris and the Président de Harlay heard him. The latter answered him thus: "Dancourt, nous avons des oreilles pour vous entendre, des mains pour recevoir les aumônes que vous faites aux pauvres, mais nous n'avons point de langue pour vous répondre."

Not until the Revolution was the prejudice against the actor removed, and in answer to the appeal of the Comédiens du Roi, occupying "Le Théâtre de la Nation," it was decided in the National Assembly that the actors should enjoy all the rights of citizens and be capable of all civil and military employment. So late as 1790 Talma, wishing to publish in his own parish the banns of marriage, met with a categorical refusal from the *curé* of St. Sulpice, who told him "que le mariage n'était pas fait pour un excommunié." Bonaparte even, on reorganizing the Institut, excluded expressly actors from the third class into which the Convention had admitted them. Other disqualifications were subsequently reimposed. In 1848 a deputation of comedians visited Mgr. Affre, Archbishop of Paris, who had permitted the marriage of Rose Chéri without abandoning her profession, requesting him to take off the excommunication which weighed upon them. The answer was that it was needless to remove an excommunication that had never been formulated, and that in his diocese actors might participate in the sacraments. This was, however, but an individual expression, and affected no other diocese than Paris. In the following year the Council of Soissons modified the discipline in many dioceses in which actors were admitted to the eucharistic communion unless they played in impious or obscene pieces. Since then further extension has been made, and since 1870 there are few spots in France where actors are not admitted to full equality. Social disqualification meanwhile is not yet entirely removed. As M. Vacquerie states: "Le préjugé me rappelle ce pauvre Seveste, blessé à mort en défendant Paris contre les Prussiens. On le décore agonisant. Je ne crois pas qu'aucun soldat ait eu à rougir d'être de la même légion que ce cabotin. MM. Regnier et Samson avaient été décorés à la condition de ne plus jouer. M. Seveste avait été décoré à la condition de ne plus vivre." Since then the cross of the Legion of Honour has been given to M. Got, M. Delaunay, and even M. Febvre. On the first two, however, it was bestowed as professors at the Conservatoire, and on the third as vice-president of the Société Française de Bienfaisance à Londres.

—after testing it in many places—we should of exceptional accuracy. It is to be regretted, therefore, that with these not too common excellences, Mr. Johnson's book should run the risk of failure; yet it is to be feared that the very completeness of his work may cause it to miss the mark aimed at. The main object of this kind of study of the old texts is to enable us to form a judgment on their relative merits; but the evidence for this, in its points of chief interest and importance, is obscured and even lost in the vast mass of unnecessary detail which this *literatim et punctuatim* system of collation involves. The severe brevity, too, of the noted variations, and the compact, not to say crowded form in which they are printed, make reference to and from the text a work of great labour, such as in the giddy-paced times, when we expect editors to clear and smooth the way before us, will be undertaken by few students not greedy of hard work; especially as in the 'Cambridge Shakespeare' they will find the work done to their hand, and in an hour's easy study of its footnotes gain a surer and more definite notion of the relation of the quartos to each other and to the folio, and of the value of the authority of all three in the settlement of the text, than they could obtain with days of labour and at great cost of eyesight and patience from Mr. Johnson's collations. As a work of reference, however, though not of study, the book is undoubtedly valuable, and we venture to think that by no one is it more likely to be appreciated, as a check on his own work, than by Dr. Aldis Wright, when engaged on this play for the promised second edition of the 'Cambridge Shakespeare.' We notice with regret that in one particular Mr. Johnson has been misled by a deplorable error in Mr. Griggs's facsimile of the Roberts quarto; pp. 9 and 10 (B 1 verso and B 2 recto) of that facsimile have been taken from the Fisher quarto instead of from the Roberts quarto. Cancels of the two leaves, we understand, have been, or are about to be, sent out by Mr. Griggs in reparation of this error, the discovery of which we believe is due to Dr. Aldis Wright. Fortunately Mr. Johnson had original copies of the Roberts quarto to consult, and this error does not affect the completeness of his collations, though for these two particular pages it has caused him to increase their bulk with a whole firmament of stars.

The Life of Mrs. Abington, formerly Miss Barton. By the Editor of 'The Life of Quin' (Reader).—A not very successful piece of book-making is redeemed from insignificance by a portrait of Mrs. Abington after Cosway. This, which shows "Nosegay Fanny," as she was popularly called, in a broad-brimmed hat and feather, assumably what was known as the Abington hat, is sure to be welcomed. There is no paucity of materials for a life of this sprightly and vivacious actress, who was the original Lady Teasdale, whom Garrick, in a rather spleenetic, if pardonable outburst, characterized as "the worst of bad women," and who coaxed Dr. Johnson and cajoled Horace Walpole. From Genest's 'Account of the Stage' and from the works of Hitchcock, Davies, Dibdin, Boaden, &c., the author has drawn many particulars the search after which on the part of the general reader would involve much trouble. Unfortunately the whole is executed as hack-work, and has neither accuracy nor style. The writer talks at the outset of Fanny acquiring "the beginnings of that taste in dress which afterwards brought her so much celebrity. In the same paragraph we learn concerning Mrs. Baddelay (sic) that she, "after filling the same office [cook] in the houses of Lord North, Mr. Foote, and others, and that of travelling valise de chambre, ultimately became a popular performer of foreign parts, footmen, Jews, and broken English." The work was worth doing well. Mrs. Abington's letters to Garrick are amusing, and cast a strong light upon the difficulties of management and the influence of

Shakespeare: A Midsummer Night's Dreame. With Introduction and Notes by Henry Johnson. (Boston, U.S., Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)—Mr. Johnson has reprinted the first folio text of this play *literatim et punctuatim*, and accompanied it by like collations of the two quarto editions of 1600, a work of great industry and

in the actor's profession. Nosegay Fanny was, moreover, a person of some importance, and the prologues she recited and the verses written concerning her are numerous. Few actors have, moreover, created more comic parts of importance. So untrustworthy is the information that the book can only be used for amusement. We are thus told that 'No Wit like a Woman's' is "taken from George Dandin of Moliere" (sic). Mrs. Abington is said to have acted Jackinta in 'Like Master like Man,' altered from Vanbrugh's 'Mistake,' and the names of characters in old plays are altered, as it seems, *ad libitum*. It scarcely appears credible; but in the cast of Shakespeare's 'Winter's Tale' we find mention of characters such as Daffodil, Dizzy, and Lady Fanny Pewit. Well carried out a series of theatrical biographies such as Mr. Reader contemplates might be of value. Workmanship of a very different order is, however, indispensable.

THE WEEK.

LYCUM.—'Francillon,' Pièce en Trois Actes. Par Alexandre Dumas fils.

As a piece of dramatic workmanship and as a specimen of literary style the 'Francillon' of M. Alexandre Dumas is immeasurably superior to 'La Tosca' of M. Sardou. In unsavouriness of subject the two works stand upon a level. As a means of displaying the talent of Madame Sarah Bernhardt 'La Tosca' claims precedence. That play was, however, written with direct reference to Madame Bernhardt. Furnished with opportunities of closest association with the actress, M. Sardou has studied every aspect of her powers, and has produced in 'La Tosca' a piece made to the measure of her intellect and her art. 'Francillon,' meanwhile, was intended for the Théâtre Français, at which house it was first given on January 17th, 1887. It is written for a company not for an individual, and the figure of the heroine presents a type of Parisian womanhood such as a dozen dramatists have sought to depict. That it is unequalled to Madame Bernhardt may not be said. It receives absolute and convincing interpretation at her hands, and it displays to advantage some noteworthy aspects of her powers. Her highest resources, however, are not called into action, and beautiful as is her performance the impression left that other actresses might approach if they do not rival it.

Of the play itself, meanwhile, what can be said? It offers an instance of absurd and displeasing paradox maintained with unsurpassable ability. A special delight of M. Dumas is to bring his conspicuous powers to the maintenance of an untenable position. Never before has he so daringly defied all that he must know to be true, and never before have his arguments in favour of a hopeless cause been so specious and so eloquent. I involve the subject even of 'Francillon' may scarcely be told in English. A wife who suspects her racy husband warns him that the moment she and he has a mistress she will take a lover, not secretly, but in open defiance of the world and of him. She dogs his footsteps from place to place. After following him to his club, to a *bal d'opéra*, and to a restaurant at which he has supped in private with cocotte, she shows him that step for step she has trod in his wake, until, in a cabinet adjoining that he occupied, she has supped with a stranger to whom she has given her honour. Here is the play. Now

the theory on which this is based, that conjugal obligations are identical in the case of both sexes, may or may not be well founded. M. Dumas at least turns it to good account in the way of administering a tremendous rebuke to husbands generally and scolding society for its shortcomings. What is doubtful, however, is whether any gain to morals will accrue from his jeremiad adequate to the loss involved in the presentation of a woman of birth, refinement, position, and distinction sacrificing her purity not under an overwhelming impulse of passion, but in a fit of jealous anger, and not only soiling her white plumage, but besmearing it purposely in the mire. 'Francillon' is, in short, a dramatic satire. Like most satires it overstates its case, and, under the plea of scourging vice, brings it in its full hideousness or seductiveness upon the stage. Exquisitely stinging are some of the rebukes of modern manners, and M. Dumas may claim to have shown in Lucien de Rive-rolled a being wearing the dress and manners of to-day and provoking no open rebuke from his fellows, who yet in brutality leaves Caliban little at which to blush. It is no use questioning whether manners are such as with callous cynicism M. Dumas depicts them. The result of his efforts is a play powerful, stimulating, and unpleasant, which disappoints every expectation it arouses, and leaves the playgoer with an evil taste in his mouth. Madame Bernhardt supplied, as has been said, a fine rendering of the heroine, whose waywardness and transitions from caressing softness to anger and menace are given in superb style. The performance of the other characters calls for no notice.

On Wednesday Madame Bernhardt appeared in 'Fédora,' and on Thursday made her adieux as Marguerite Gautier in 'La Dame aux Camélias.' In this she had the support of M. Damala.

LAMB ON COOKE'S RICHARD III.

On the last day of August, 1881, Charles Lamb tells his friend Manning that the *Albion* newspaper is dead, and that his revenues have died with it, but that, through the introduction of George Dyer, he hopes for an engagement on the *Morning Chronicle*. He fears, however, that Mr. Perry may have nothing to say to him on account of his recent connexion with the *Albion*, and it is very probable that his fears were justified by the event. If any connexion was formed with the *Chronicle*, it must have been shortlived, for before the end of the year Lamb had been introduced by Coleridge to Mr. Stuart of the *Morning Post*, who engaged him to contribute dramatic criticism and jokes in prose and verse for a stipend of two guineas a week. The engagement did not last long, for Lamb resigned his post before the middle of February, 1882, having received hints from Stuart that the style of many of his paragraphs was unsuitable to the requirements of the paper. Early in January Lamb ceased to contribute dramatic criticism; the editor wanted the paragraphs to be written on the night of the performance for next day's paper, and this Lamb could not manage. He had tried it on one occasion, but found he could not "write against time," as he expressed it. In an unpublished letter to one of his most intimate friends, which I have been privileged to see, Lamb mentions a dissertation on Cooke's Richard III., which had appeared in the *Post* a few days before (on the 4th of January, 1882), as the best thing he has done. It is reprinted below for the first time, and on

reading the paper one is disposed to feel a little surprised that the editor of the *Morning Post* did not think it worth while to wait a day or two for such criticism. Lamb's correspondent had evidently complained of his use of "novitiate" as an adjective, for Lamb, in a subsequent letter, makes a sort of apology. He probably had had in his mind Coleridge's lines in the 'Religious Musings' (1796):—

I discipline my young novitiate thought
In ministries of heart-stirring song;
afterwards altered to
I discipline my young and novice thought—
lines which he had told Coleridge "cannot be enough admired."

The same letter enables me to identify two of Lamb's epigrams in the *Morning Post* about this time. They appear in a long series of "Twelfth Night Characters":—

Addington.

I put my night-cap on my head
And went as usual to my bed;
And, most surprising to relate,
I woke a Minister of State.

Fere and Canning.

At Eton school brought up with dull boys,
We shone like men among the school-boys;
But since we in the world have been,
We are but school-boys among men.

J. DYKES CAMPBELL.

"COOKE'S RICHARD THE THIRD.
(*Morning Post*, January 4th, 1882.)

"Some few of us remember to have seen, and all of us have heard our fathers tell of Quin and Garrick and Barry, and some faint traditional notices are left us of their manner in particular scenes and their style of delivering certain emphatic sentences. Hence our curiosity is excited when a new *Hamlet* or new *Richard* makes his appearance, in the first place to enquire how he acted in the *Closet scene*, in the *Tent scene*; how he looked, and how he started, when the *Ghost* came on, and how he cried.

Off with his head. So much for Buckingham.

We do not reprehend this minute spirit of comparison. On the contrary, we consider it as a delightful artifice, by which we connect the recreations of the past with those of the present generation, what pleased our fathers with what pleases us. We love to witness the obstinate attachments, the unconquerable prejudices (as they seem to us) of the old men our seniors, the whimsical gratification they appear to derive from the very refusal to be gratified; to hear them talk of the good old actors, whose race is for ever extinct.

"With these impressions we attended the first appearance of Mr. Cooke, in the character of *Richard the Third*, last winter. We thought that he 'busted' through the scenes with at least as much spirit and effect as any of his predecessors whom we remember in the part, and was not deficient in the delivery of any of those rememberable speeches and exclamations, which old prescription hath set up as criteria of comparison. Now that the grace of freshness is worn off, and Mr. Cooke is no longer a novitiate candidate for public favour, we propose to enter into the question—whether that popular actor is right or wrong in his conception of the great outlines of the character; those strong essential differences which separate *Richard* from all the other creations of Shakespeare. We say of *Shakespeare*; for though the Play which passes for his upon the Stage materially differs from that which he wrote under the same title, being in fact little better than a compilation, or a cento of passages selected from other of his Plays, and applied with gross violations of propriety (as we are ready at any time to point out), besides some miserable additions, which he never could have written; all together producing an inevitable inconsistency of character, sufficient to puzzle and confound the best Actor; yet, in this chaos and perplexity, we are of opinion that it becomes an Actor to show his taste, by adhering, as much as possible, to the spirit and intention of the original Author, and to consult his safety in steering by the *Light* which Shakespeare holds out to him, as by a great *Leading Star*. Upon these principles, we presume to censure Mr. Cooke, while we are ready to acknowledge, that this Actor presents us with a very original and very forcible portrait (if not of the *man Richard*, whom Shakespeare drew, yet) of the monster *Richard*, as he exists in the popular idea, in his own exaggerated and witty self-abuse, in the overstrained representations of the parties who were sufferers by his ambition, and above all in the impertinent and wretched scenes, so absurdly foisted in by some, who have thought themselves capable of adding to what *Shakespeare* wrote.

"But of Mr. Cooke's *Richard*:

"1st. His predominant and masterly simulation.
He has a tongue can wheedle with the DEVIL.

It has been the policy of that antient and grey simulator, in all ages, to hide his *horns* and *claws*. The *Richard* of Mr. Cooke perpetually obturdes his. We see the effect of his deceit uniformly *successful*, but we do not comprehend *how it succeeds*. We can put ourselves, by a very common fiction, into the place of the individuals upon whom it acts, and say, that, in the like case, we should not have been alike credulous. The hypocrisy is too glaring and visible. It resembles more the shallow cunning of a mind which is its own dupe, than the profound and practised art of so powerful an intellect as *Richard's*. It is too obstreperous and loud, breaking out into *triumphs* and *plaudits* at its own success, like an unexercised novitiate in *tricks*. It has none of the silent confidence and steady self-command of the *experienced politician*; it possesses none of that *fine address*, which was necessary to have betrayed the heart of *Lady Anne*, or even to have imposed upon the duller wits of the *Lord Mayor* and *Citizens*.

"2ndly. *His habitual jocularity*, the effect of buoyant spirits, and an elastic mind, rejoicing in its own powers, and in the success of its machinations. This quality of unrestrained mirth accompanies *Richard*, and is a prime feature in his character. It never leaves him; in plots, in stratagems, and in the midst of his bloody devices, it is perpetually driving him upon wit, and jests and personal satire, fanciful allusions, and quaint felicities of phrase. It is one of the chief artifices by which the consummate master of dramatic effect has contrived to soften the horrors of the scene, and to make us contemplate a bloody and vicious character with delight. No where, in any of his plays, is to be found so much of sprightly colloquial dialogue, and soliloquies of genuine humour, as in *Richard*. This character of unlaboured mirth Mr. Cooke seems entirely to pass over, and substitutes in its stead the coarse taunting humour and clumsy merriment of a low-minded assassin.

"3dly. *His personal deformity*.—When the *Richard* of Mr. Cooke makes allusions to his own *form*, they seem accompanied with *unmixed distaste* and *pain*, like some obtrusive and *haunting* idea.—But surely the *Richard* of Shakespeare mingles in these allusions a perpetual reference to his own powers and capacities, by which he is enabled to surmount these petty objections; and the joy of a defect *conquered*, or turned into an advantage, is one cause of these very allusions, and of the satisfaction, with which his mind recurs to them. These allusions themselves are made in an ironical and good humoured spirit of exaggeration—the most bitter of them are to be found in his self-congratulating soliloquy spoken in the very moment and crisis of joyful exultation on the success of his unheard of courtship.—*No partial excellence* can satisfy for this absence of a *just general conception*—otherwise we are inclined to admit that in the delivery of *single sentences*, in a *new* and often *felicitous* light thrown on *old* and hitherto *misconstrued* passages, no actor that we have seen has gone beyond Mr. Cooke. He is always *alive* to the scene before him; and by the *fire* and *novelty* of his manner he seems likely to infuse some *warm blood* into the *frozen declamatory stile* into which our theatres have for some time past been degenerating."

Grammatic Gossipy.

THE Elizabethan Literary Society, whose headquarters are at Toynbee Hall, proposes to perform a tardy act of justice. Christopher Marlowe, Shakespeare's predecessor, lies buried in an unmarked grave in the churchyard of St. Nicholas, Deptford, and the members of the Elizabethan Society suggest the erection of a memorial in the church to commemorate Marlowe's services to English literature. An influential committee is being formed to carry out the scheme. Communications on the subject should be sent to Mr. Frederick Rogers, vice-president of the society, 62, Nicholas Street, E., or to Mr. J. E. Baker, the secretary, 165, Asylum Road, Hatcham, S.E. Mr. Sidney L. Lee has consented to act as treasurer.

THIS evening witnesses the production at the Gaiety of 'Marina,' a new version of 'Mr. Barnes of New York,' in which Miss Sophie Eyre will appear as the heroine.

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